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ADVERTISING RATES-INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

PAUL R. SHIPMAN. Editor

AGENTS.

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1862.

tion and secession parties against the govern ment and liberty of the American people ha now reached its extremest point. For year these two malign factions have worked hearti ly together, plotting, for different purpose levying war against the United States, and in establishment of a military despotish over the Southern portion of our country.

The fearful exigency thus brought about has been cunningly used by the other party to omplish their own cherished schemes. The President resisted, or seemed to resist for a while Now he is the conscious or unconscious agen for the attempted subversion of the whole fabric of American institutions. The Execu tive edict, assuming to suspend the civil gov ernment and to establish in its place the lav whole of these United States; and the mor recent decree, assuming to put an end to the so cial relation of master and servant established over one-third of this country, and utterly to destroy an essential guarantee of social order over the same extent of country, both as sumptions being in contempt and flagran United States, but of the first principles of civil liberty, constitute a revolutionary action of the Administration against the govern ment and against the people without a parallel in the history of modern society.

The dilemma in which the American peo ple are placed by the co-operating forces of ese two malignant powers is a fearful one. It remains to be seen whether there is a sufficiency of vigor in the national characterenough of intellectual and of moral power-to save the country from the destruction contem plated by this foul conspiracy. For ourselves faith in the national character is un

Let it be always and distinctly remembered that neither of these partners in iniquity possessed any serious power for mischief at all, except with the aid and co-operation of the other. Without the help of the abolition Without the opportunity presented by the stupendous folly of the great rebellion, the abolition party would have been utterly powerless to establish their higher law upon the ruined tion and upon the prostrate liberties the country had dared, in their insanity, to make the attempt in ordinary times, the regular movement of our institutions would soo have removed them from place and power and little injury could have been effected. Bu the plot has been contrived with Satanic inge uity. If the people turn to combat this ev and cease their efforts to put down the rebel lion, American nationality and freedon will be destroyed together by that pow erful foe. On the other hand, if, for the sake of prosecuting this war of defence with vigor they tamely submit to the Executive usurpa tion, liberty and country alike will still more certainly be lost. For submission to this usurpation is itself the forfeiture o liberty; and under the Abolition Proc amation the ultimate success of the rebe which will thus be perpetuated, will be sufficient to prevent the recovery in any futur time of that forfeited liberty.

Are there then no means of extrication from this dismal dilemma? To submit to the dication and to follow the lead of either of the parties to the great conspiracy is the most fata and unmanly of all conclusions. Not even in the desperation of defeated hope and expectation can we entertain the insane project of committing the destiny of this Common realth to the utter and irretrievable ruin o the secession crime. Out of that great crim has come the opportunity for all the calamities of the nation; and in its dreary future there is

be found in a firm and undeviating adherence to right, to truth, to the duty which we all owe to the Constitution, to freedom, the country. The people of the Northern States have already nobly declared their deness. Rather let us join hands with them in one mighty effort to save the country from the machinations of all its enemies. May we not say indeed that we have already joined hands with them in this holy enterprise? is not too much to say that the alliance was olemnized in the delivery of the twin mesages of Governor Seymour and of Govern Robinson. In these memorable papers, the patriots of the North and the patriots of the South reach out their hands to each other and grasp fervently, in pledge of their fixed resolve the preservation of the Republic against all its foes. Let the friends of the Republic South and North dedicate their whole energies in all wise and lawful ways to the full endence. And we cherish the highes confidence that this dependence will not fai us, but, if we trust to it unshrinkingly, will bear us sa'ely through the fierce and unexampled ordeal of the time. It is a sure dependence. And under God there is none

general bankrupt law, said he intended to move hereafter to strike out all that part of the bill which renders it compulsory for a this was that the compulsory part of the British bankrupt law is such that it does not afford a penny in a pound to the creditors and he thought it would pay less than that in this country. But would an American creditor apply the compulsory process to a debtor, when it would produce less than onethird of a cent on the dollar? The expectamost grasping and avaricious creditor from ishment of the Sepoy mutineers, blown from of the President to suspend the wri

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1863.

nion as to the proffers of mediation in ou A bill passed the lower House of Con ational difficulties. Some continue to declare ress, some months since, to authorize the raisin the face of the recent foreign report to th ing of a volunteer force not exceeding twenty prejudice. How this may be we know twelve months, and to be employed within the Perhaps it is wise to look for the worst limits of Kentucky in repelling invasion, supuntil better actually comes. We have no pressing insurrection, and guarding and proconfidence in the mere amity of any foreign power. We do not put our trust in tecting the public property. This bill has met with unaccountable delay and strenuous oppo-Princes. We have never believed that sition in the Senate, and, having been taken would move without the moral aid and co-operation of Great Britain and up one day last week on motion of Senator Davis, the question was on a motion to post Russia, but still the wily usurper of the impone it indefinitely, made at the last session perial purple is fond of coups and likes to proby Senator Trumbull of Illinois. After a long duce strong dramatic effects. If therefore he could get up a sensation, he might perhaps go debate, it was recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs. The opinions of Sena to the absurd extreme of intervention and tors, as developed during the progress of the debate, were so unjust to the position of our was done for their material interests. But as State, and showed such ignorance of her ne yet we are completely in the dark as to his incessities and her power, if properly supported entions, or rather as to what course would be by the Federal Government, to render valuamost likely to give him eclat and the repble assistance to the Union cause, that we fear ings of his subjects and the champion the committee, although Senator Davis has of civilization and human liberty or some defended it with all his characteristic energy, other of "the glittering generalities" over and explained it with the most analytical sides which Europe sometimes grows so grandilominuteness and care. The volunteers to be quent, and struts so proudly. In the meanraised under it, though employed primarily for the purposes we have mentioned above, are ernment has never, since the war began, good so well with foreign powers, and that and by his direction may be marched to any intervention at present, is not among the other service without the State limits of Ken tucky. If this bill had become a law before probabilities." But our amiable Secretary of State is not the seventh son of a seventh son, and does not possess the power of vaticinathey could have been enlisted and mustered into every now and then, induiged in a little service, Kentucky would never have suffered prophecy of peace, and the crushing out rebellion, but we are still at war and the insurrection is vet defiant and have had twenty to thirty thousand of its solinsolent. We are therefore suspicious when Mr. Seward assumes the tripod though munication between Nashville and Louisville, and serving with the main body of Genticular opinion to which we have referred is his opinion, for it comes before the eral Rosecrans in the field. The volunteers under this bill would have been able public through the agency of a Washingto check the movements of our disloyal ton correspondent of the New York Herald. We should like to see all the writers of that population; to have suppressed all the recruiting for the rebel army which was carclass subjected to the operations of the chain ried on openly in the interior of the State of Dick Blorage, when it has been enlast fall; to have guarded bridges and railchanted by the fairy Verita, as given to the public in "Somebody's Luggage"-how roads, and to have performed all the fatigue comical they would appear when they duty which has been thrown upon the three were compelled to tell the truth! Another of years' soldiers. Kentucky has nobly responded them asserts, in the very teeth of the Herald | to the call of the United States for volunteers rrespondent, that Louis Napoleon is in for during the war, and has enlisted nearly fortymediation even if he has to go it alone. If he five thousand men for that service, a greater is prepared to lead off, we know very well ratio in proportion to her loyal population, we what his right bower will be, and that is an reckon, than any other State in the Union. offer of an armistice by land and sea for six All of these who are doing duty in their own months, and it is hardly necessary for the Lon-State, and, indeed, all the volunteers in the don Times to enlighten us as to the meaning Federal service now in the State from whatof that proposition when it says "after such an ever section they may hail, have been engaged armistice, and the supplies which it would have in guarding the "base and line of supplies for enabled the South to obtain in men, money, the Army of the Cumberland," and at one clothes, provisions, and materials of war, the time were scattered more than three hundred subjugation of the South would have been miles from the city of Louisville, along the nore than ever impossible." railroads to Northern Alabama and Mississippi. This left the mountain gaps and the It can occasion no inconvenience, if we have a wary eye upon the movements of gorges perfectly accessible to predatory

There seems to be a contrariety o

France; for the influence of unscrupulous bands from Tennessee and Virginia, who agents of secession may accomplish what perhaps the judgment of the French monarch guarding the base of operations, and found would not concede, as it cannot be denied no one to oppose them. We could name counthat all the premonitions of the course he would pursue are strongly biassed in favor of been enrolled in the Federal service, and their the rebellion and unfriendly to the restoration of our entire national authority. Hence it is own homes, while their property was desothat we must be vigilant to avert evils which lated, their families insulted, and the whole are not perhaps intended to operate against us country harrassed. Had the middle-aged or as such, but owe their dangerous tendency on- even the gray-haired men of these localities ly to the effects of being initiated in the rebel | been organized into the service, they would nterests. It may be that the Minister De have made a Thermopylæ of every mountain L'Huys is our friend though he has a very pass and a Marathon of every plain, in their Jews as a class" had violated every regulation queer way of showing it, when he wants to resistance to the raids of Bragg, Smith, For- of the Treasury Department and the orders of on the social onder of the South, tie our hands for half a year and the Confeder- rest, and Morgan, and the soil of Kentucky the military commanders for the government der an armistice, send all their cotton to French of an invader. and English ports where it could be exchanged for all the articles now indispensable to the rebellion to enable it to hold out those six nonths. There is another point of view from which this subject of mediation must be viewed. The leading insurgents have avowed that this rebellion was not precipitated, but had been the work of the last thirty years since the days of nullification. We have in addition to this the confessions of "The Index," a paper published in London under the inluence of the secession agents there, which show that the thirty years of preparation did not pass without European aid and assistance. In its issue of December 4th, last, that sheet contains an article, extracts from which we find in the Baltimore American, which are written by one who seems to have been in the confidence of the late Sir William Napier We have not the entire communication, but after stating that many years since "the sovereign States of the South had unalterably resolved to secede from the Union, South urged a gentleman—to whom he had fully explained the position of the South, and the intolerable tyranny which the North inflicted upon it-to be the bearer of credential from the chief persons of the South, in order to invite the attention of the British Governnent to the coming event," the writer pro

> liam Napier sent in two plans for subduing the Union, to the War Office; in the first of which the South was to be treated as an enemy; in the second as a friend and ally. I was much consulted by him as to the second plan, and was referred to by name in it, as he showed to the controlled second of this in Lord Fits. and was referred to by name in it, as he showed by the acknowledgement of this in Lord Fitz-roy Somerset's letter of reply. This plan fully provided for the contingency of an invasion of Canada, and its application would, in eighteen or twenty months, have reduced the North to a much more impotent condition than it exhibits at present. At this very moment the most difficult portion of that plan has been perfectly accomplished by the South itself, and the North, in accordance with Sir William Nanier's expectations, now lies helpless before and the North, in accordance with Sir William Napier's expectations, now lies helpless before England, and at our absolute mercy. Nor is there any doubt of this, and if Lord Palmerston is not aware of it, Mr. Seward certainly is. We have nothing remaining to do but to stretch out our arm, in the way Sir William Napier proposed, and the Northern powerpower, as we ignorantly call it—must come to an end. Sir William knew and well estimated the elements of which that quasi-nown controls. tive power of England to dissolve it. In the best interests of humanity, I venture to say that it is the duty of England to apply this power without further delay—its duty to itself, to its starving operatives, to France, to Europe, and to humanity. And in the discharge of

These declarations are pregnant with warn ing. England at this moment doubtless dreads the Union, though it may be helples. and at its absolute mercy, "as gazers look or rals have inculcated the idea that our Union as it existed, was a dangerous rival, and that if ever the day of "power" came, it was to be sweept from the catalogue of nations, like Po land or Hungary, to subserve the manufac turing interests of Europe, or the caus of "humanity." It may be that France in the present day, takes the same view that Napier did, and in the spirit of selfishness may hope to dissolve the confed ed to achieve their independence. We must not, in our pride, feel too secure: we are fore warned by these disclosures, and we must also be forearmed, and put forth all the mighty energies of the nation to be prepared for

of the unworkmanlike manner in which fuses are fixed to the shells, and of the bad quality of their ammunition generally. The getters tion of not realizing enough to purchase a hat up of these villanous compounds ought to be from a \$1,000 debt, would, we think, deter the ferreted out and subjected to the British pun-

AN ANIMAL OF ANOTHER BREED .- We, in ommon with most other people, have been accustomed to represent the proclamation as papal bull; but, on examining the document a ittle more closely, we find reason to believe thousand, rank and file, to serve for the term of that the bull is not altogether of the papal breed. We will very frankly state the reason for our belief.

The President says in his proclamation that he proclaims the freedom of the slaves by virtue of his power "as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States. and as a fit and necessary war measure for sup pressing said rebellion." Now there are bu two ways conceivable in which the proclama tion could possibly operate as a war measure. 1. By causing the slaves to rise against their masters. 2. By causing the slaves to abandon their masters. If the proclamation does neither of these things, it cannot operate as a wa neasure; and nobody has ever pretended that it could. If the proclamation is to operate as the bill will never be reported back from a war measure at all, it must prompt the slaves either to attack their masters or to run But the President actually winds up his

proclamation by particularly charging the slaves to do neither of these two things. "And to be subject to the orders of the President, I hereby enjoin upon these people so declared to be free," he says, "to abstain from all vio recommend to them that in all cases, when al-Congress adjourned last summer, and the War lowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable Department had been prepared to arm and wages." So, that, if the proclamation should equip the volunteers raised under it as fast as | go into full and actual effect according to the strict terms of the edict, the rebellion, on the abolition theory of the relative value of free from the desolating effects of rebel raids, and and slave labor, would be thereby strengththe Army of the Cumberland would at this day | ened by the increase of labor, instead of being weakened by the total destruction of labor diers released from guarding its line of com- That is to say, the President gravely proposes, as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing the rebellion, to endow the rebels with a new labor system which he believes will turn out more labor than the old one, thus of course enabling them to prosecute the war on their part with a corresponding increase of energy. In other words, the President, sincerely desiring to weaken the rebellion by abstracting therefrom the labor which sustains it, and conscientiously believing that freemen labor for wages more efficiently than slaves labor, does, therefore, as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing the rebellion, solemnly proclaim that the slaves are freemen, and recommend them to labor faithfully for reasonable wages!

We think we have said enough to show that he belief we mentioned at the outset is wella purely papal bull. We will not presume, with our imperfect knowledge of the taurine species to say confidently what sort of a bull the proc lamation is; but it manifestly has a very strong admixture of the Irish stock.

President Lincoln, as our readers have een, promptly rescinded the recent Order of Gen. Grant expelling "the Tews as a class," from the Department of the Tennessee. deputation of thirty of the "class," including made their raids out of the reach of the troops a distinguished rabbi, visited Washington, and through their representations the military or der was overruled. Senator Powell, probably ties in which the very last fighting man had unaware of the President's action, had offered a resolution in the United States Senate conentire levies were engaged far away from their demning the course of Gen. Grant as "illegal, tyrannical, cruel, and unjust," for, under its perations, Jewish citizens, claiming to be oyal and being loyal, had been expelled from Paducah, and driven from their homes and business, without specific charges, and upon the vague and sweeping presumption that "the President has acted with propriety in rescinding the hastily worded order of Gen. Grant, facts, which ought to be familiar to every member of Congress who is fit to hold a place sons which induced its promulgation, they n the councils of the nation. Kentucky ha could not have been chargeable to all "the asked for a volunteer force to protect the Jews as a class." These reasons may have homes of her citizens and to enable them to put. been strong and pressing, but we do not bein their crops next year. Missouri and Mary lieve that the General commanding the Deland have had bills of a similar character passed partment of the Tennessee himself intended o do justice to our State by granting to her the same measure of assistance. Senator Trum-

But it is hardly necessary to state thes

for their benefit, and yet the Senate hesitat

bull and others have now come to the conclu

sion that it is "impolitic to be organizing sep-

arate State commands," but they certainly

erfect success of the plan as adopted in Mis

ouri and Maryland. Senator Trumbull says

Illinois has enlisted all her volunteers for

three years and thinks Kentucky ought to do

at Paducah, and be making their way into the

heart of his State, the Senator then would ap-

peal eloquently to Congress to enroll the old

men and the young men exempt from active

duty for the home defence, and, when the dan-

ger was brought to his very door, he would ap-

reciate the fact that it is not lukewarmness

to the Union cause, nor any indisposition or

the part of Kentucky's military population to

enlist for the entire war, which induce her to

is because she has nearly exhausted her popu-

lation fit to bear arms and now asks the Gov-

ernment to receive her last remaining gift,

as they are able to perform; and all she asks

in return is that they shall be preferred to

other troops in the defence of their own State.

This request, reasonable as it is and patriotic

as it is, will, we fear, be rejected. Senator

Wilson, the chairman of the Committee to

which the bill was referred, has expressed the

determination to vote for its general princi-

ples, yet he wants the force cut down to ter

housand. But there was so much opposition

to it from other quarters and so many hints

that the force, if raised, would be under ad-

verse influences to the State, and so many

technical objections interposed, that we de-

spair of seeing the bill passed in any shape to

nake it efficient, and if we cannot get it or

our own terms we do not want it at all, to be

crippled by restrictions and weakened by cut-

ting down the numbers, and then to be held

responsible in the event of failure. Kentucky,

bleeding at every pore, and interposing her-

the north of the Ohio river, asks that she

may be permitted to enroll all her population

now exempt from military service, and Sena

tors representing these States oppose the re-

quest, cast insinuations upon her loyalty, and

insult us by saving that if the force was raised

t could never, under any circumstances, b

induced to leave the State, no matter how ur-

gent a necessity might arise. Nothing but the

endure such coldness and injustice without

the blessing of God, do her whole duty, un-

chilled by the blasts of radical suspicion, and

At the close of each year it is the duty of the

indeterred by the fears of rebel invasion.

sued in behalf of the Oseankee rioters, arr

nost intense and long suffering loyalty could

he approves it personally as it stands, after calm reflection. If such a policy were admitted, it would lead o interminable difficulty, as well as injustice, and a military commander would be perpetually besieged for redress by those against whom wrong had been committed. No orders directed against "a class" can be proper; they are too much like the edicts of Pharoah and Herod, and the very severity of these, directed the same. But Illinois is not invaded. If a against "the Jews as a class," was, under Provpredatory band were to cross the Ohio in force idence, made the agency by which the Divine will foiled the petty machinations of man. A commander has the full and perfect right within his lines to arrest any man or set of men of any "class;" and this authority is am ple for the prevention of smuggling and the traffic in contraband goods, or at any rate for the punishment of those who are detected in these illicit practices. Beyond this Gen. G. should not have gone, and the country will accept th rescindment of his Order with satisfaction ask the passage of this bill. On the contrary, it The President in rescinding it has responded to the dictates both of justice and of policy.

> House of Representatives the other day by that infamous abolitionist Thaddeus Stevens, as to whether the proclamation would tak one of our noble delegation in Congress, re plied: "Kentucky cannot be taken out of th Union, by secessionists or by abolitionists, or

by both combined!" There spoke the true spirit of Kentucky. Let secessionists and bolitionists alike take heed. Ne radicalism of President Lincoln or hi nsane advisers can swerve Kentucky from her line of duty. She knows no cynos guide her course but the Constitution and she steers by no other charts than the laws of the country. If these fail her; if she is left at sea, rudderless and without pilots, it may be tha she will temporarily drift with adverse cur rents and run in imminent danger of foundering, but the time must come, in the workings of Almighty Providence, when the storm will clear, the gloom be dissipated, and the proud gales and escaped quicksands, will be anchored safely in the haven of peace, security, and constitutional law. We may not always have a Palinurus at our helm; we may suffer from mutiny and we may have skulkers who will refuse to work the good ship; we may have those who will go below and refuse to man the vessel; and we may find dejected seamen giving way to melancholy forebodings and anticipating shipwreck at every surging billow and every careening of our craft; but there wi be a lull in the storm, and a calm sea for us to glide into, where we may repair damages, and from which we may again take our departure, and float down the proud and broad tide of time as happily and as prosperously as we have done since our State was first admitted into the glorious constellation of the Ameri-

The track of the Louisville and Nashrille Railroad, between Elizabethtown and Nashville, is now in complete repair, and trains are running with perfect regularity between those points. The only break in the by the first of February. Trains from this of our interior line of water communication, city run to Colesburg, eight miles north of Elizabetown, and passengers are transported by stage, or otherwise, from Colesburg to Elizabetown, and at the latter point resume | find in our Monitor class of vessels the most the cars for Nashville. Superintendent Marshall returned from the southern terminus of

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1863

We publish, to-day, a very able com unication from the President of the George town (Ky.) College upon the President's proc amation. The writer is a patriot and a man of power. We hope to hear from him often. His pen can do good.

The foundering of the iron-clad Moni or at sea, off Cape Hatteras, shows that the original doubts as to her voyaging properties were correct. These doubts were confirmed in the minds of scientific men before the re cent disaster. Donald McKay, the celebrated shipbuilder, had previously communicated to the Boston Commercial Bulletin the result of his examination of the new iron-clads of France and Great Britain, in which he conended that vessels of the class of our Monitors could easily be run down by large frigates If we would maintain our naval supremacy we must not discard the European improve ment, for, speaking of them, Mr. McKay says If we compare with these immense fleets the iron-cased navy of the United States impartially we have to acknowledge that in case of a war with either of the above Powers we would have to keep entirely on the defensive, to submit to a disgraceful blockade, and to leave our merchant ships all over the globe to the prevent of our enemy. the mercy of our enemy. All the Monitor which we are building by the dozen are ver-well to defend our harbors, but they are en tirely unfit to break a blockade or to act o the high seas, for to say that these vessels are good sea boats, or suitable for men to live in is simply ridiculous, in which statement I wil be upfield by all experienced sailors and ship builders of any note.

We have no doubt that the monster class ssels will always be favorites with our pecole, and that they will prove very efficient for harbor defence, but we must have large ironclack for sea service and to defend our commercial marine. The genius of our government does not contemplate the creation of a large navy to enable us to take part in the various movements which policy will always orce upon the European States, but we mu be fully prepared for home defence and to as sert the inviolability of our flag upon distan seas. Until within the last ten years we had the strongest fortified seacoast in the world but the gigantic preparations of France at Cherbourg, and the corresponding en ergy displayed by England, have eclipse our condition. Still, a few millions of dollar will reconstruct and render impregnable al our old harbor defences, which were located originally with consummate scientific skill and foresight. The natural conformation o our coasts on the Atlantic Ocean and the Gul of Mexico is nobly adapted to a system of enlarged fortifications, when they become ne essary, and at the same time afford the means of a defensive system for the maritime from tiers of the United States, which, coupled with interior communications from Boston to New Orleans, within the sounds, bays, and inlets of the coast, will secure the prompt and safe movement of supplies from the extreme Northeast to the far Southwest. As far back as 1826, Generals Bernard and Totten. of a Board of Engineers, in a report said that "our system of defence is comprise of elements, whose numerous reciprocal relations with each other, and with the whole constitute its excellence; one element is carcely more dependent on another than the whole system is on any one. Withdraw the navy, and the defence becomes merely passive; withdraw interior communication from the system, and the navy must cease, in a measare, to be active, for want of supplies; and the fortifications can offer but a feeble resistance for want of timely reinforcements; withscattered and naked navy."

Experience has shown the wisdom of these views. The interior communications, by means contemplated, have been superseded by railroads and steamboats, but we have an interior channel of water communication, inaccessible to large hostile vessels, which for ten or fifteen millions of dollars can be made complete. Engineering skill can soon render feasible the nland connection between Boston and New London by a canal across the Rhode Island Peninsula; from New London the Sound con ducts to New York harbor; thence by the Hudson River and the Delaware and Raritan Canal we reach Philadelphia, while the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal connects Philadelphia with the headwaters of the Chesapeake Bay, from whence there is free access o Norfolk, where canals conduct us to Alemarle Sound-giving an interior channel from New England to Beaufort. A canal across Florida, and the opening of an interior channel from Pensacola to the Mississippi river, through the Iberville river and Lakes Mauripas, Pontchartrain, and Borgne, would afford an almost continuous protected channel, and an interior line of water communication tion, with a few immaterial interruptions where it would become necessary to venture upon the open sea. The advantages of this mode of transit are self-evident, and they can be secured along the entire Atlantic coast by the enlargement of the three canals of the route, which have an aggregate length of less than seventy-nine miles, and, with this effected, it will, in the language of the present Committee on Military Affairs of the Hour, of Representatives, form "a new ligament o strength around the nation to make its union

perpetual." When the necessities of the country shall demand the construction of this inner circle of oastwise transit, which will be protected om the powerful navies of our enemies by the low bars and peninsulas of sand or allu vium that characterize our entire Atlantic coast, all its points of ingress must be strongly fortified, and then small iron-clads of the Mon itor class will be movable fortifications which can be transported wherever any sudden exigency may make their presence necessary With plenty of these in commission, it will b utterly impossible for a foe even to blockade our harbors, for Monitors and mortars and gunoats will drive blockading vessels from the adsteads and convenient anchorager, and ompel them to keep at such a distance from the land that they may escape the annoyance of the heavy defensive ordnance, while at the same time they will be subjected to all are probably a failure as sea-going craft, be come excited, and change the policy which has made liberal appropriations for their construction. We cannot have too many of them, and successive experiments will perfect the original ideas of Mr. Ericsson, until they may become much more destructive than they have yet proved. We have hitherto been slow to increase our navy in a correspond ing ratio to the increase of our commerce; we have fancied that the friendly feeling which we entertained toward all the great powers of the earth was reciprocated, and that we could bide in peace with the entire world. But recent events have demonstrated to us that commercial rivalry and the interests of manufacturing anagonisms will destroy all the ties of friendship and all the influences of civilization, and convert friendly powers into deadly enemies Common prudence warns us to be prepared with adequate means, therefore, to exclude road at present is that caused by the destruc- fortifications strong enough to prevent tion of the trestle-work in the vicinity of the landing of invading armies on Muldrow's Hill, and that will be reconstructed our shores, until we can, by means

mass armies and armadas of gunboats to repel

them. If such an exigency should ever

rise—and it is far from improbable—we shall

valuable aids to a perfect system of sea-coast

valuable aids to a perfect system of sea-coast defence. Let us then continue their constructions, but we must not confine our exercises.

Aide-de-Camp to Maj. Gen. Rousseau.

their increase: we must aim to rival the Varriors and the Glories of England and France. We have heretofore been warned to prepare for war in time of peace; we mus w, when exchanging "assurances of distinguished consideration" with the great naval powers, be devising the means to meet and lefeat them as rivals and foes.

Contrary to appearances at Washingon, and certainly contrary to our expects ons here, the bill to raise volunteers for the lefence of Kentucky passed the Senate of the nited States on Monday, and passed, as we infer from the announcement in the despatches, without any disabling amendments We heartily rejoice at this. Whether or not the bill has passed the Senate exactly as it passed the House during the last session, we annot say; but it is certain at least that the bill, if changed at all, is not changed so materially that the House will hesitate a moment to concur in the change. Accordingly, we may consider the bill as a law. We presume that one of the consequences he unexpected enactment of this law will be

the supersedure of the vitalization of our militia system by the General Assembly at present as hypothetically suggested by the Governor, seeing that this law renders such a process comparatively unnecessary for the ess involves necessarily an expense which the Commonwealth is not well able to bear. If we are correct in this judgment, the passage of the bill is a source of double satisfaction to Kentuckians, insuring, as it does, at once proction to our homes and exemption from a crushing expenditure therefor. And we do not doubt that we are correct.

ries that it brings upon an invaded country. t is literally devastated. It is for the purpos of preventing further devastation, and of givand its authors as the measure and artificers of all the woes that are now bearing so oppressively upon the whole land, and our own State especially. We have for the secession leaders nothing but war, uncompromising war, until they are subjugated and are reduced o submission to the Constitution and the laws. The secession leaders and the Union men of Kentucky cannot, and never can, inhabit the same country. It is for the purpose of making the war effective, and more effective upon them than it has been heretofore, that we desire so greatly the passage of this measure. We know that it will enable us to raise a description of force there that will be more effective iu our local conflicts with the secession armies, when they make their raids into the State, than any we have had." It seemed, however, that the bill would certainly fail; and Governor Robinson, keenly alive to the importance of protecting our people in some mode, very properly suggested in his message, whether, if no other means of proction could be obtained, we should not incur the expense of putting our dormant militia system into operation, heavy as the expense would prove, rather than "be subjected as at present to continual raids from and depredations by lawless and abandoned men." But it turns out in fact that the bill has not failed. t has succeeded. And its success assures the Consequently, the General Assembly is re-

lieved, no doubt as agreeably as unexpectedly, from the present consideration of the con ingent suggestion of the Governor. We hope the bill will go through the remaining forms of legislation as rapidly as easible, and that proceedings under it will be set on foot at the earliest possible moment There should be no delay at any stage. All the signs indicate that the force contemplated will have work enough to do as long as the rebel army of the Southwest is able to keep the field, and the more work the further the field is removed from the banks of the Ohio. Every step that Rosecrans presses the rebels pack toward the Gulf is an appeal for strenuous energy in raising these Kentucky volun teers who among other things are to guard

GEN. ROUSSEAU'S DIVISION. Louisville, Ky., Jan. 12, 1863. LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 12, 1863.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:
GENTLEMEN: I notice in your paper of this date a letter from Murfreesboro, in which Major-General Rousseau's division, through inadvertence, no doubt, is enumerated among those which were driven back by the enemy. The statement of your correspondent, unintentionally, I doubt not, as I have said, but none the less certainly, is grievously wide of or dependence of the first superscript of the tithe of the contract of the form quarter of an inch, nor the tithe of the contract of the first superscript of the tithe of the contract of the contract of the first superscript of the first superscr the truth. The enemy did not drive Rousseau one quarter of an inch, nor the tithe of the breadth of a mathematical line, at Murfreesboro, although the mass of their army, flushed with success, was launched upon him with terrific fury. They drove him just as the waves of the Mediterranean are accustomed to drive Gibraltar from its adamantine base—not otherwise. The attack rolled in from the contrary with registless success. right upon the centre with resistless success until it struck Rousseau's division, but then it stopped. What enabled Rousseau to check it same time they will be subjected to all the risks and inconveniences of being continually under sail and having their crews perpetually at their quarters. We must not therefore, because the Monitors be heroic, but not to be victorious—to be massed without damage to the enemy but not tion, it was seen to be impossible to get the division into line or to make the slightest use of the batteries, and to take position in the open ground where he could fight. He thought that to fight was what he was there for. The possibility of getting into position once assur-ed, he posted his division, not without loss, with the skill of Wellington and fought it with the heroism of Ney; so that the enemy, instead of rolling on and taking our gallant left wing in front and flank and rear at once,

through the ceder forest with murderous loss and in the utmost confusion.

Rousseau, those say who saw him, did well at Chaplin Hills, and the nation thanked him with a full heart and honored him with swift alacrity for that service; but, gentlemen, be assured of this, that what he rendered in that brief and partial but terrible affair was inconsiderable in comparison with the titanic labor he wrought amid the greater and more stubborn peril which assailed the nation on the blood-stained field of Stone river. Not even inadvertence shall pass unchallenged when it would deprive my General of so much as a fragment of a leaf of his blood-bought chaplet. His name went up with those of Rossecrans, Thomas, Crittenden, and others, to beaven and the Walhalla of heroes from that field. When history shall call the muster-roll of the immortal, the name of Rousseau will be there; but neither hould inadvertences be permitted to abate a jot of the honor and praise due from the

THE PRESIDENT'S WAR MESSAGE A DIS EST AND CRUEL ABOLITION TRICK.

Georgerown, Ky., Jan. 8, 1862.
The President has at length issued his "fit and necessary war measure for the suppression of the rebellion." It is now the property of the country; and the loyal people have an unquestionable right to examine it and to pronounce upon its merits. The President is but the people's servant their agent whether he presents himse! upon its merits. The President is but the people's servant, their agent, whether he presents himself as their civil Ruler-in-Chief, or as their military Commander-in-Chief. His acts and measures are the acts and measures of one who is strictly responsible to them. In the discharge of duties clearly within the scope and received meaning of the Constitution and laws of the land in either his civil or military capacity, it is always presumed that the Chief Magistrate of this nation will be competent to decide with the advice of his Cabinet as to the proper course to pursue. But when to decide with the advice of his Cabinet as to the proper course to pursue. But when he contemplates actions or measures, which are not clearly, by either the Constitution or the laws, within the scope of his authorized and sworn duty, patrotism, honesty, decency demand that he shall consult and defer to the expressed will of the sovereign people before he attempts to proceed. This holds true with emphasis when the contemplated procedure is to run against the received and long-established sentiments of the people, or is to involve a radical and momentous change in the material interests, rights, and structure of society; is, in short, by force to inaugurate a serious and hazardous revolution in the very face of the national and local constitutions of the country.

This "war measure" of the President is a

fundamental, revolutionary procedure of the most violent, wide-spread, and destructive character, that any nation has ever been subcharacter, that any nation has ever been subjected to in the history of the world. It is a measure, too, which he has stubbornly pressed, not only in the face of the State and national constitutions, but in the face of the recently and distinctly announced will of the people at the ballot-box! Mr. Lincoln is, in this point of view, a usurper; as much so, as far as he goes, as Jeff Davis is. The Constitution is as much a barrier to the one as to the other when a foregone conclusion is in view. They are not doubt that we are correct.

The express purpose for which Governor Robinson suggested the conditional vitalization of our militia system is the protection of the people against the forays and inroads of the rebels. Such is likewise the express purpose for which Senator Davis, with Gov. Robinson's sanction, urged the bill in question. "You gentlemen," said Senator Davis in urging this measure on the 5th inst., "who live in States that have been free from the invasion of the Confederate forces know nothing of the miseries that it brings upon an invaded country. denly and by force to turn loose three or four millions of semi-barbarians. But this "war measure" is ridiculously un-

military. The simple meaning of the thing, supposing it to have any, is: If I can crush the rebellion I will deprive the whole people embraced within its lines of their slaves. That is, Mr. Lincoln can get no military benefit from his "war measure" till the war in That is, Mr. Lincoln can get no military benefit from his "war measure" till the war in any given locality is over. The abolition of slavery is proclaimed to be a "fit and necessary war measure to suppress the rebellion;" but the rebellion confessedly must be suppressed before abolition can take place. How then can it be a "war measure" as a means to suppress the rebellion? But more ridiculously unmilitary still is the "war measure" in its assumed potency. "I do order," says the President, "and declare that all persons held as slaves within the designated States and parts of States are and henceforth shall be free." Now, this impracticable order and futile declaration of freedom is proclaimed only for the benefit of all slaves beyond his military lines, and consequently as much beyond his reach as if they lived in Russia. "All persons held as slaves within the designated States are free!" slaves within the designated States are free!"
What nonsense! Are they free legally or in fact? Does the proclamation free them?
Why the Commander-in-Chief's proclama-Three millions of men, women, and children have the chains struck from them within the lines of the mighty hosts of the slave power "without the loss of a man," and in Would that Mr. Lincoln would proclaim with equal power the liberty of the freedom of loving patriots of East Tennessee and of other parts within the rebel lines! Would that he would "order and declare" the complete overthrow and dismemberment of the rebel army! Why not demolish the mighty obstructions in the way of Richmond by proclamation? Perhaps President Lincoln has so handled "the Army of the Potomac" as to cause all its efforts to of the Potomac" as to cause all its efforts to fail on purpose to show the great power of a proclamation from him when the fit time

sidered in an aspect vastly more serious than has yet been done. If Mr. Lincoln thinks that his proclamation will either free a single slave beyond his lines or unnerve the rebel slave beyond his lines or unnerve the rebel army, he is greatly wanting in common sense. On the contrary, it will tighten the chains of the slave and brace the nerves of the army into the intensest earnestness and desperation. It will show them that all their worst fears are to be realized if their strong arms cannot deto be realized if their strong arms cannot de-fend them; and it is folly to think that they

the country has seen the last of them.

of war. Are they to be rewarded for this? Perhaps he means "an act of justice" to conquered and submissive masters. If so, the measure is one of punishment, a penalty for having been rebels, or perhaps for having been, through the fault and weakness of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, helplessly within rebei jurisdiction. Multitudes of these men were loyal long after this rebellion commenced; many of them are, in heart, loyal now, and would pant for the approach of Mr. Lincoln's army, but for fear of this ruinous and cruel "justice" that awaits them.

The army of the Union will necessarily, and doubtless now very seriously, under the

nd let slavery take care of itself, he would do

done.

The next Congress will probably lay its conservative hand upon his head and give it steadiness and sobriety. Some of his management, as Commander-in-Chief, will be somewhat modified, if not improved, and the country and himself will both probably breather more freely than either has done lately under the heat and expression of the radical atmosthe heat and oppression of the radical atmos-phere of the Capital. Radicalism and rebel-lion are twin evils, from which the country needs rest. It is to be hoped that the year 1863 will see the end of both in this land.

WHERE IS IT?-The people of Kentucky have a right to ask where the remains of General Nelson are deposited. The loyal men of Kentucky owe him an amount of obligation that they never can cancel, no matter what they history of secessionism in Kentucky, from the keen and classic pen of Robert J. Breckinridge, may have some idea of what is due to him, but even that history scarcely reveals a many of them that did not come within the sketches. Nelson had his faults, but he also had great virtues. The duty of loyal Kentuckians toward these are well expressed in the invocation of the young wife:

by many cherished associations, and many of the dearest of those associations cluster around the deeds of Nelson in that Mecca of Kentucky loyalty. It was there that heroes, who have since made history and engraved their names deep in the National memory, assem bled with Nelson to curb the surges of treason in this noble Commonwealth. There Boyle, and Fry, and Bramlette, and the young, unblemished champion of truth and right, Mccan for the aboution of savery as such made security. For abolitionism would then be exterminated, and the relative position of the negro would be fully and finally disposed of in the Government. Whether Mr. Lincoln's good. There the beacon-fires of freedom ing protection to this truest portion of our armed abolitionism can promise as much is at least very doubtful. Mr. Davis's system chains the bull, and his armed power would chain him all over the land. But Mr. Lincoln seeks to the lofty inspiration of the patriotic general contents of the contents of before the recess was taken. He came on to unchain him, semi-savage, enraged, and fearfully dangerous. A very simpleton may unchain the animal, but giants may not be able to handle and manage him when loose tends to make such use of it as a true. Had Mr. Lincoln and his advisers but a small only cause. And there, amidst these memorations of the savagity of practical statesman. patriot and Governor of Kentucky ought to make, and none other. He, with the humble individual who now addresses you, holds no compromise with secession. We regard it consecrated to Kentucky's high resolve to breast fearlessly whatever storm treason might evoke, should sleep her hero, who knew no fear, who cared for no peril, who blanched before nothing that the rebellion brought to bear on him. And

When Spring, with dewy fingers cold, Returns to deck his hallow'd mould,

General Boyle on this subject, and we gladly second his proper wishes that General Nelson's oft-expressed desires for burial at Camp "Dick Robinson" shall be attended to by the Commonwealth. That sterling patriot after whom and to contribute one thousand dollars toward hope that immediate measures will be taken by the Legislature to recognise and perform this duty toward one who will long live in the memories of the people of Kentucky.

The dead-lock at which the ladiana Legislature arrived the very first step the body intervention of a committee of conference. We are glad to hear it. The miserable wrangle was a reproach to our sister State.

The difficulty appears to have hinged on a determination of the Republican members of the Senate to violate their constitutional duty until the Democratic members of both Houses should pledge themselves not to violate theirs. In other words, the Republicans, professing to fear that if they performed their constitutional duty the Democrats would not perform theirs, refused to perform their constitutional duty. They did wrong to prevent the Democrat from doing wrong! We believe this is the case as stated by the Republicans themselves And certainly the bare statement supersedes the necessity of confutation.

as the Republicans are concerned, as it is put by a prominent Republican journal in Ohio "The Republican members of the State of Indiana," says the Cincinnati Commercial "in refusing to go into an election for United States Senator unless the Democrats will first pledge themselves to vote for appropriation bills, resolutions denouncing the rebellion, and urging a vigorous prosecution of the war, are clearly in the wrong. It is certainly a favor of their action, there is nothing, not even the laudable ends which they desire to secure, which can justify it." This will do a show of justice. As the affair is over, and smoothly over, we are willing to let it rest as

We rejoice that the affair is smoothly over and we hope, that, whatever may be true of the past, no similar affair will ever disgrace the records of Indiana in the future. Such affairs do not speak well for the civilization of a community. They are instinct with that spirit of destruction which is now laying waste our country and that is threatening to blight and blast our free institutions. The are terribly out of place in a community which makes any pretensions either to loyalty or to refinement. And we know that Indiana is not only intensely patriotic but highly civilized. Proceedings like those in question cruelly scandalize our sister State. We trust

Official list of casualties in the 2d Kenucky Regiment, Colonel T. D. Sedgwick,

Co. E. Capt. Ferd. Cook, commanding: Killed-None.

CONTRACTS AWARDED .- The following contracts were awarded by Commissary Ehrman

on Monday:

the Potomac, it will prove a failure. The personner, so weakness lies in his ambition to be greater, and to accomplish more, than nature has assigned him in the affairs of this world. If he would let McClellan manage the army,

the Lagislatura should be fail under tribute

for the production of a protest which shall be

worthy of the occasion, and that recognized

We have heard that the Paper Maker ciation, to the movements of whom to wards the establishment of a gigantic monopoly in the manufacture of printing paper we called attention some weeks since, have entered upon a new scheme to prevent any action by Con gress upon the present duty on imported paper, y reducing it to the same rate as the interna tax bill prescribes. A proposition of this char acter, introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Colfax of Indiana we believe was referred to the Committee of Way and Means, and we regret to hear intimated that a majority of that committ are unfavorable to its adoption. This opposition may defeat the whole reform, to vitally important to every publisher in the country, for, if we understand the rules of the House, it will require the vote of two thirds o that body to extricate it from the custody of the Committee after it has once been referred to it At the present time, when the exigencies of the country require the co-operation of the press with the government in keeping alive the spirit of patriotic devotion, and stimulating our citizens to unwonted sac rifices, it is most unfortunate that there should be any check given to the publish ing of newspapers, or any opposition offered to a scheme which will tend to keep down the price of paper and even reduce it from its present exorbitant rates. The manufacturers have raised their charges most dis proportionally to the advance in the raw materials which enter into its comp and they have associated themselves for the purpose of keeping up these enhanced rates by breaking down all competition, and making their business a close corporation, not subject to the operation of the ordinary laws of trade, but above and beyond those healthy influences which always spring from generous rival-They have grown rich at moderprices when the country was at peace, but, now that it is chained, they desire. like vultures, to gnaw at its literary heart. By the aggregation of their wealth, by weekly levies, and large voluntary subscriptions, they hope to influence the action of Congres and restrain the people of the United States i the enjoyment of their greatest luxury and the most potent guardian of their liberties-chear newspapers. The reading public have already felt the effects of this combination in the enhanced rates which we and other publishers have been compelled to adopt, and we can assur them, that, should Congress unfortunately lend itself to the furtherance of the designs of the monopolists, newspapers will inevitably be excluded from the homes of hundreds of thousands, where they are now the daily welcom and profitable visitants. The New York papers inform us that the paper monopolists have held numerous meet

ings in that city, and the Herald says the President of their Association lately wrote in reference to the extravagant price of paper However you may writhe under it, you must their assertion that the price of paper had been raised in consequence of the scarcity of cot ton, the basis of its manufacture, was insincere, because that important material is a scarce in Europe as it is here, and a reduction of our tariff duties on imported paper could not therefore work to their detriment un coupled with other reasons. The want cotton on the other side of the Atlantic ha caused famine and reduced whole communi ties, of operatives to penury; we may there fore reasonably presume then upon this argument of our manufacturers that they can make paper cheaper than it can be produced in Europe. The Herald asks, very perti-

If on the other hand paper is cheaper in nd would be imported in immens if the present tariff of thirty-five er cent were not absolutely prohibitory, upo what grounds can the paper monopolists resist a reduction of the tariff? Surely such patriotic and public-spirited citizens as they claim the cannot wish to defrand the national treations. ury of a large revenue from imports, and sub ject the reading and writing public to a heavy and unnecessary tax simply for the purpose o maintaining a monopoly and filling their own maintaining a monopoly and filling their own pockets with money coined from the distresses of the people? Whether the reduction of the tarrif would reduce the price of paper or not, therefore, we must express our wonder at finding such pure patriots among the openents of this measure.

The people of the country will be interested and consequently vigilant observers of the effect which the wealth of our paper manufacturers can have upon the legislation of Con gress. The press, which has been called the third estate," and is doubtless the great controller of popular opinion, cannot certainly be defeated in its wishes by any combination of moneyed men, nor dare the hope that their dollars will influence the votes of the members. The case is a plain and simple one, and every principle of justice will sustain the action of newspaper publishers in requesting that the impost duty or paper shall be reduced to the same rate as the tax on the domestic manufacture. When the present tariff was framed, the duty on imported paper was fixed at thirty-five per entum, with a view to protect our manufac turers by prohibiting foreign rivalry. Recent ly developed causes have made it to the inter est of the public and of the Federal treasury to open the competition, so that the people may have cheap paper and the treasury the revenue from imports in addition to the excise tax on our own manufactures. The struggle is by the manufacturing monopolists, who have determined to still further er hance the present exorbitant rates of printing and writing paper, and against cheap newspapers, cheap books, and the advantages of that the Yankees were coming down by thou an economical national literature. It will be strange if victory does not attend the popular side of the controversy. It will indee be an anomaly in legislation if the immediate representatives of the people shall desert the interests of the people and aid in the exclusion of newspapers and books from the most wide-spread circulation.

from Alabama in the rebel Congress, spoke not long ago before the rebel Legislature of Alabama, Among other things, he said: There is, in my opinion, as much hope in the Northern Abolitionists as in the Northern Democracy. If Lincoln were to withdraw his Proclamation of Emancipation to-mor ern Democracy would rally around his stand upon us to enforce a Union upon while the Abolition Congress rould at once, in my opinion, put a stop to

Mr. Yancey is sagacious to the last, He appreciates justly the distinctive temper of th conservatives and of the radicals in the North. But he is not quite accurate in expression. He should have expressed his general opinion thus: "There is, in my opinion, much hope in the Northern Abolitionists, but none in the Northern Democracy." Then we should have experienced the unwonted sensation of agreeing with him.

The rebels have no shoes but a good rapidly, and, by Thursday next, through trains will be running. Yours, &c.,

CAPTAIN WM. HEGAN.-The body of the noble and gallant soldier is on the way to the city. Death has laid his hand heavily on this FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1863.

Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, who, as Chair-

man of the Committee of Ways and Means, is

the recognized parliamentary leader of the

dominant party in the House, took occasion to

insinuate that three-fourths of the people of

Kentucky were in rebellion, and arraigned our

State for her refusal at the breaking out of the

rebellion to take part in favor of the Union

although he acknowledged that she would no

organize against it. This of course brough

nearly all the Kentucky members to their feet

in defence of their State. Mr. Dunlap showed

that President Lincoln fully endorsed the "neu-

trality" of Kentucky, at a time when her mos

devoted patriots believed that it was the

only effective policy to keep her from bein

engulphed in the surging waves of secession

He showed, too, that a large majority of he

citizens liable to military duty were fighting

the battles of the Union, and that the State

had, on every proper occasion, evinced tha

she was for the Union, first, last, and forever

and that she would support the Governmen

allow her to enlist twenty thousand more

eems to have bared her breast in vain, and t

to the country to know what profe

and Kentucky will long remember Judge

Thomas, of Massachusetts, for the admirable

vindication and eulogy which he bestowed

ipon her position and her efforts. We cannot

ondense that portion of the honorable gen

leman's remarks without doing both him and

his subject injustice, and we therefore append

I have listened quietly, but with great sor row, to the attacks which are often made or the Republican side of the House against the gentlemen from the Border States. I desire to

by what I have often said, and repeat, with the fullest sense of my responsibility, that, in delity to the Union and the Constitution, and

every earnest effort to uphold them, there has

been no truer, nobler, more devoted men than these Representatives from the Border States. And the great heart of this country to-day goes out to meet them and to bless them. It is

goes dut to meet them and to bless them. The sasy in New England, where fortunes are rap-idly built up and industry quickened and ma-terial prosperity advanced by this war, or in New York or in Pennsylvania, to be patriotic

and loyal and national. These men have stood the touch of fire and the sword. They have been tried by suffering. No ties of nat-ural affection, no love of kindred, no fear of desolation or death has moved them, not even

your unkindness. And I do not believe tha

it is policy or wisdom to alienate such men from us; we should rather grapple them with hooks of steel.

Say what you will, Mr. Chairman, as

practical question this war must be fought out in the Border States. They constitute the battle-ground of this contest to-day, as they have been from the beginning of the war. Can you hold the Border States to their allegiance?

you can, then the final victory is with us

f you cannot, separation is inevitable. I ope, therefore, and trust and pray, Mr.Chairnan, that we shall hear no more of these par-

ty discussions and wrangles, no more re-proaches thrown from the one side of the House to the other. We have no strength thus to fritter away. God knows we need a united

it in full. He said:

city in the recent battles in the South and Southwest, and, amidst the triumphs of the some of her cherished young men. But a day ories that belong to Capt. Wm. Hegan. Amon who have entered the Federal service for th uppression of the great treason, not on He had his choice to select between a hor overflowing with domestic enjoyments, a wel marked road to fortune in business, and all th charms of an elevated position in the soci circle, or the life of a soldier. He made the choice of Hercules, and cheerfully selected th life of hardship, of privation, and peril. W knew him well, and no one could know him without admiring him. He wa not only a great accession to Union volunteering in this city, but h influenced many others by the light of h example. In the camp he was a soldier in a respects. He served in the defence of Cumber and Gap, and was efficient and conspicuous the remarkable retreat through which Gener Morgan led his forces safely to the Ohio rive And when General Morgan was ordered eport to General Sherman, no one in h rision went with more zeal and alacrit than Captain Hegan. In the terrible confli at Vicksburg, he fell in the discharge of h duty, and, while we mourn that we have lo him, we are consoled with the knowledge that be fell nobly and in as righteous a caus as ever nerved with might the arm of any champion of truth and justice. Sorrowing and sadly will his numerous friends and ad mirers receive his remains for the honors that belong to the memories of his gallant life, and tears of affection will fall from mourni friends.

The storm that sweeps the wintry sky No more disturbs his deep repose, Than summer ev'niug's latest sigh, That shuts the rose.

A father and mother stand weeping to re eive the honored remains that bring to them the bitter pangs of bereavement; two sisters who, though young, devote their lives to suf fering soldiers, and constantly light up the hospitals with their blissful presence, are crushed beneath the heavy blow. One of these sisters is now absent on the Sanitary ion to Murfreesboro, and as we press her hand, late on Sunday afternoon, in bidding her God-speed on her holy mission, he eves filled with tears as the sad presentime of her brother's fate rose before her. And brothers, too, gather in mournful assemblage around the bier of the young hero. And every loyal heart in the city owes to William Hegan's glorious memory all the tributes of affection that can be bestowed upon it. No matter how much may be given, he is worth of all of it. As we contemplate the closing scene of the faithful career of Captain Hegan, we rejoice to know that

'Tis not the whole of lite to live. Nor all of death to die. Beyond this vale of tears There is a life above, Unmeasured by the flight of years; And all that life is love.

He fell as he wished to fall. He often said that no man ever enlisted in a more righteous cause than that in which he embarked, and that he could not and did not desire a more glorious death than to fall on the battle-field in the service of the United States. In the full panoply of an unblemished patriotism and of an active Christian, he poured forth his young life on his country's altar in full obedience alike to the laws of the New Testamer and of the United States. Upon his monu ment may be truthfully inscribed that senti ment which Sparta inscribed on the memorial of her heroes at Thermopylæ: "Go, strapger, and tell my countrymen that I obeyed th laws and here I repose."

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.] AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST

rand Night Expedition of Captain Frank Moore—Camp of Partisan Rangers Surprise -Capture of Prisoners, Arms, and Horses-The K. G. C.'s and the 109th Illinois Reg-ment-Strange and Alarming Disclosure.

COLUMBUS, KY., Jan. 11, 1863. COLUMBUS, KY., Jan. 11, 1863.
I have just had an hour's conversation with lajor Strickland, of the 52d Indiana Voluneers (the so-called "Railroad Regiment") who came here in charge of prisoners, and lso Capt. Moore, of the 2d Illinois Cavalry, he here of one of the most daring and suc-essful night expeditions in the history of the in the Southwest, and also an officer who is as well known in every nest of guerillas and camp of partisans throughout their re-spective ranges in Western Tennessee, Eastern Arkansas, and Missouri as Morgan is in Ken-

On the night of the 7th inst., Col. Wolf, i ommand at Fort Pillow, instructed Capt loore to go with his own company (D), 22 litaois Cavalry, and thirty-four men of the 2d Indiana, under Lieut. Herron, as mounted nfantry, in all 97 men, and rout a camp of chels on Knob creek, twelve miles from the nouth of the Obion, and forty miles from Fort

The command started after dark on the night of the 7th, and before daybreak on the morning of the 8th were within less than one mile of the camp, having lost over an hours' me travelling out of their way.

time travelling out of their way. The camp was in a position on one of the knobs of Knob creek, unapproachable either by infantry or cavalry, except through a defile where a command could enter only in single file.

About "a quarter" from this defile the Captain dismounted his infantry and left twelve men to hold and guard their horses, his attacking force then being only eighty-five men. Instructing Lieut. Herron to "advance rapidly and silently and not to fire on any picket till Instructing Licut. Herron to "advance rapidly and silently and not to fire on any picket till after a fire was received from it," the little band of devils move on. Light was dawning, the butternuts were beginning to hull themselves from their "lowly cots," and what was done must be done quickly. The picket, a lone sentiner at the defile, fired; the support was aroused; dash, pell mell, go the "brave volunteers" through the defile, shouting and hooting like so many hungry wolves, forming platoons as they pass the narrows, and then charging on the scared chivalry as they essay to form in line in front of their camp fires. Dash, dash, over logs, brush, and fire go the "Cussed Suckers and Hoosiers." Terror-

the "Cussed Suckers and Hoosiers." Terrorstricken and dismayed the butternuts are scattered through the forest, unarmed, half-naked,
and a little scared.

The deed is done, the camp is routed, and
only three of Captain Moore's men wounded,
and those slightly. The enemy was 315 strong.
They lost in killed 18, wounded 34, and 44
captured. In all just one less than the Captain's entire command, including the twelve
left behind to guard the horses. Thirty-eight
guns and forty hine horses were also captured,
while a large number of guns were destroyed,
the Captain having no transportation for them.
Among the prisoners there were one Major, Among the prisoners there were one Major, two Captains, and two Lieutenants.

Never was a camp more completely surprised; the prisoners saying "that they had no idea that there was an enemy anywhere near them, and the shouting led them to think that they begin the state of the say of t

sands."

Captain Moore informs me that Lieutenant Herron and his men behaved nobly, and that the Lieutenant is fairly entitled to share with him the reward of this expedition. The heads of some of the killed were split wide open from sabre strokes.

About a half-mile back of this camp-ground, the Captain after the surprise, found a house.

About a nain-mile back of this camp-ground, the Captain, after the surprise, found a house, and a large quantity of biscuit, hams, eggs, &c., prepared for the partisans, as they were intending to break camp early and march to loin Faultner some 22 miles from there. on Faulkner some 22 miles from there. On returning to Fort Pillow, the boys were

On returning to Fort Pillow, the boys were received with a salute of 24 guns, by order of the commander of the fort.

Among the officers taken was one P. H. Strickland, 2d Lieutenant in Company A. 1st Tennessee Partisan Rangers. Upon Lieut. Strickland Capt. Moore found forty paroles of men belonging to the 169th Illinois. Major Strickland, of the 52d Indiana, being a relative of Lieut. Strickland, they at once entered into free and confidential conversation. into free and confidential conversation. Among other things, the Lieutenant informed the Major that every man in the 109th Illinois, from the Colonel down, belonged to the Knights of the Golden Circle, and that they (the rebs) were afraid we would find it out, because they were so bold and imprudent about it. He also said that there were very many officers in our army belonging to that society, and that they rendered the Confederates more service than they did the Federals. Continuing, he added that we had no idea of the strength of that society in the North, and that through it they were apprised of all important army matters.

A Government despatch boat is daily except to save the union, trembling even now on the very verge of dissolution; and, therefore, if we cannot agree upon all questions of law, if we cannot agree upon all questions of policy, let us consent to differ as we best may but with a firm resolve that everything of strength, of power, of purpose, of motive, of will that is in as shall combine, concentrate, converge to save the national integrity, the were apprised of all important army matters.

A Government despatch boat is daily expected with news from Vicksburg. Forces on the Mobile and Ohio railroad are progressing

Yours, &c., SEE SEE ESS.

These are words of truth solemnly and appropriately spoken, sad as a defense of the Confederacy more shifts then shirts.

ncy of their position in this terrible domestic As day after day and week after week war, they deserve to hold a place in the histo- in the Indiana Legislature was consummated pass, bringing us nearer to the fourth of March ry of our political literature side by side with vesterday, and an election for United States and the close of the present radical Congress, Webster's immortal vindication of his adopted the pulse of the country beats more healthily State of Massachusetts, and they were deliverand its heart throbs more steadily. Since the ed by a statesman who is a fit exponent of the fourth of July, 1861, when the special session wisdom of the great defender of the Constituwas convened by the President's proclamation, tion who was his early guide and teacher. we have had a succession of excitements Those who contend that Kentucky, when oringing from the reign of unreason and the she disapproves of the course of the Adtraism of its parasites and courtiers, who ministration, sets herself in opposition to have bowed to its shrine and superciliously the government and is lukewarm in support efused to render that respect and deference to of the Union, wilfully and maliciously, or he fundamental laws and constitutional rewhat is equally prejudicial and unfair, igno irements of the nation, which are the very rantly, mistake her position. She is devoted sence of public duty and patriotism. The to the best interests of the country and has ecord of this Congress will be a strange jarevinced the most unflinching patriotism in the gon of inconsistencies, changes, and wild exface of dangers, privations, and invasions periments; its ultra members seem to regard which would have appalled any hearts no he country as a machine, the tenacity of conscious of their own integrity and the which must be subjected to proof and trial. justice of the cause which they defendand they have therefore been experimenting ed. She has given an honest, but not a with it, as Capt. Dahlgren does with his heavy blind support to the Administration of Mr. ordnance, trying larger and larger explosive | Lincoln; where he has had the Constitution harges to see if they cannot burst it. We as his guide and attempted to enforce the law think the progress of this reign of unreason of the land her blood and her treasures have culminated last week, during one of the most been lavishly expended. But when the Presiastonishing debates which ever occurred in dent wanders in devious paths of policy and the House of Representatives. It sprung up deserts the conservative landmarks, which he accidentally and quite irrelevantly to the subassured us but a few months since should be ect matter before the House, but that is no unhis rule of conduct, Kentucky would be un isual thing "in Committee of the Whole on true to herself and a fawning parasite at the the State of the Union," where discussion take foot-stool of power were she to remain silent as wide a range as could have been desired by and by that silence allow the world to believe the philosophers and warriors of that new Cahat she approved or was indifferent to his acts. onian school who would not be contracte she feels deep regret when she is compelled to by any "pent-up Utica" of parliamentary rules, differ with the Chief Magistrate of the nation but wanted the whole "boundless continent' but she loves right, truth, and justice beyond in all its latitude and longitude. The bill be all other considerations, and if her voice car fore the committee was that making executive. be raised in warning or her influence can be judicial, and legislative appropriations for the exerted to arrest a terrible catastrophe in the fiscal year 1863-4; and the clause upon which commission of an unquestional outrage upon the sparring debate occurred was an appropri he constitutional rights of the citizens of any ation for one hundred and twelve thousand portion of the Confederacy, she would be re dollars to defray the expenses of collecting the reant to her proud history, false to her duty national taxes in districts now in revolution and ingrate to her position, were she to permit and where the civil laws cannot be enforced

the wrong without interposing her most solemn exhortations and warnings. We have devoted so much space to a prelim nary review of the debate upon which we nenced to comment, that we must reserve for another day any remarks upon the various questions which were tendered to Mr. Stevens. and his replies stating his position on important questions of policy, which will show that, if he is the reflex of the sentiment of the Republican party, that organization has no single shadow of justification for its course and that it would change the war for the res toration of the Union into a desperate, fanatical, and barbarous crusade not merely against the people of the South, whom he does no regard as citizens of this Union, but agains the institutions of the whole Southern sec tion, loval and disloyal, which have the most colemn guarantees of the Constitution for their protection and preservation.

THE SOUTHERN MAILS .- We doubt whether

the Post-office Department understands how

deeply this whole section of country and the in all its just requirements to put down the whole loval region south of it are suffering rebellion. He protested against the injustice of from the breaking up, through a disagreement charging Kentucky with any sympathy with between the Government and the Nashville the insurrection, when she had suffered so ailroad Company, of all mail transportatio much in the maintenance of her loyal position upon the routes hitherto accommodated by the and even now was appealing to Congress to Company. Hundreds of cross-routes have o course been accustomed always to receiv her sons to defend the integrity of the Union their entire mails from the railroad and Mr. Wadsworth also denied with indignant branches, so that the discontinuance of mailwarmth the imputations against the lovalty carrying upon that great thoroughfare leaves of his State. Mr. Stevens by way of rejoinder the loyal portion of Tennessee and nearly oneacknowledged that Kentucky had many loyal half of Kentucky entirely without mail mat citizens, but he regretted that she was unable ter. General Rosecrans, it is true, has said to defend herself and save the Northern States that military letters, &c., must be carried b "the calamity of sending troops there to be the railroad: but in the first place he can butchered on her soil." Mr. Stevens does no offer no compensation whatever to the Comappear to realize that it would be a greater pany for the work; in the second place, i calamity to have the war, with all its horrors. would be a shame that the Government arried within the boundaries of those Northern through its military power, should undertak States, when, in addition to the sufferings of to compel a Company to carry a certain class their fighting men, they would experience who of letters either without or with compensation Kentucky has so terribly felt in the devasta in the third place, the Louisville postmaste tion of their homes, the pillage of their crops can bear witness that it would be utterly imposthe insults to their wives and daughters, their sible for him, with any available clerical force old men ruthlessly shot down or hanged for at his command, to separate the military ma the crime of loyalty, and their children exmatter from other mail matter; and, in the ed to all the pangs of famine and the rig fourth place, it would be a grievous hardship ors of the inclement seasons without clothing even if the matter could be separated, that the or a roof-tree above their heads. Kentuck military mails should be got through by military compulsion while the whole non-militar have exposed herself as the buckler of the people throughout a vast territory were le North, only to receive ungrateful taunts and with no mail facilities whatever. We appear charges of unfaithfulness in return. It is to the authorities at Washington to decide most singular that the position of the Border for themselves and for others whether the ave States, and especially that of Kentucky, loyalty of the population of so large a terri hould have been so completely misunderstood. tory to their Government would be likely to Mr. Stevens rises in his place and asserts that be affected favorably by the long continuance "no vote has been taken in the House to sus of the cruel disadvantages resulting to the tain the Administration, or to carry out the from such a condition of things. It is very measures which it deems necessary to put true that mail privileges are not among the down the rebellion, but two classes of mem absolute necessaries of life, but a great many ers have voted together with great regularmen, if they could not enjoy them in this ty-one the life-long Democrats, who are country, might think it better to live in some posed to the Administration upon party other. We are not undertaking to argue now ounds, and in nine cases out of ten the whether, in the difference between the Depart entlemen from Kentucky, with perhaps on ment and the Company, the former or the lat exception." With this assertion he appeal ter was right. But the P. M. General certain ly should not have permitted the mail-trans sions made by Kentuckians are worth portation to be discontinued. He was dis when these votes are all given to embarras tinctly and repeatedly informed, that, unles and clog the Administration in measures which the offer of the Company to do the propose are necessary to carry on the government, and work for \$40,000 should be accepted, the then charges that "such loyalty is worth little would not carry the mails after the 1st January more than rank secession and treason " The If then, he felt that he ought not to pay the Mr. Stevens might not be misunderstood compensation demanded, and if he found himwhen making these assertions, he was asked elf unable to induce the Company to agree to by Mr. Yeaman, if he considered the delegalower terms, he should assuredly have made tion from Kentucky as in little less than open ther arrangements for the performance of the secession and rebellion, what he would say work of his Department instead of permitting concerning that vast multitude of people in his it to go undone after the first of the year t own State of Pennsylvania with whom the the deep and miserable discomfort of innumer-Kentuckians kept company. In reply to this, able people. We think he failed to fulfil his Mr. Stevens said that the gentlemen from public obligations, and he ought to endeavor Kentucky were about as loyal, in his judg to find some means of repairing his grave ment, as Governor Seymour, of New Yorl mission as soon as possible. We earnest! He intended this as a sneer, but we regard it hope he appreciates the great importance of as a high compliment, if Governor Seymour's immediate action. Such a great Governmen fidelity to the Union and the Constitution i as ours should not let it depend upon the terms to be tested by the principles annunciated i offered by a railroad company whether an im his recent message to the Legislature of hi ense loyal region of the United States shal State, as it is. But in the course of the debate have mail privileges or not while the law to which we are referring there was one noble of the United States forbid the carrying of voice raised in defence of the Border States

mails by private individuals. The Railroad Company had an unquestion able right to demand the compensation they did, and we cannot say that we think they do manded too much. We have no advice t give as to what they ought to do now, but w shall sincerely rejoice, as the people will, if by compromise or through any other means, the mails shall be at once restored. Almost anything would be better for all parties tha the present wretched condition of things.

om the State Department to Mr. Dayton, ou Minister in France, thinks that the United States have a right to expect at least actual neu trality from the foreign governments which have proclaimed it, and that certainly France. while looking to us to mitigate our war in the interest of herself and other friendly nations like herself, could not, without protest, see the same war prosecuted against us by subscripion among the merchents of England. This is a home thrust which cannot well be warde. off, but still there is hardly a necessity for any excitement about this matter. The Secretary stated the case plainly, broadly, and fairly when he told Mons. Thouvenel, over the shoulders of Mr. Dayton, that we are strong enough to overcome our domestic enemies with all the aid they can unlawfully obtain abroad, and that we are capable of being ger erous to any extent that foreign interest, par sion, or prejudice shall seek to profit by ou national misfortunes. This is all right. Let the Secretary and his Chief stick to this; but in order that they may do so they must drop the negro. We can't hold him in our arm and whin the whole world at the same time Mr. Seward's prophetic acumen, piercing and practised as it is, must enable him to perceive

The commanding officer, who, after all our unfortunate experiences, permits himself to be surprised by the rebels, is unfit for his post-unfit for any post but a whipping-post. It is said that there are in the rebel

without difficulty that some things can't be

done as well as others.

mise between the Democrats and Republicans Senators was held upon joint ballot, which resulted in the choice of Thos. A. Hendricks and David Turpie, the former for the long

In the course of debate in the House of Representatives on the 8th inst., the follow

ng passage occurred: Mr. Stevens. I now beg to inquire of some gentleman from Kentucky whether the ex-tract from a paper I have now in my hand has

my truth in it.
The extract was real, as follows: NCINNATI, December 29.—Speaker B ckne tucky House of Representatives, has add or to every member, asking for their view. y Marshall is, beyond doubt, in the vid emy come, and squares as before.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Times.

Mr. Mallory. I would inquire of the gen-leman from Pennsylvania to what part of that communication he directs our attention? It eems to be a sort of omnium gatherum. Mr. Stevens. To that part which refers to two-thirds of the Kentucky Legislature being

n favor of taking the State out of the Union f the proclamation is enforced. Mr. Mallory. I undertake, without being n possession of specific knowledge upon tha et, to denounce that statement as utterly and to deny that Governor Robinson of Speaker Buckner will do anything like using the State of Kentucky to engage in rel the Government of the United States. The assertion is false, utterly and entirely false.

Mr. Stevens. I am very glad to hear it. Coming from a democratic paper, I doubted the truth of the statement very much. [Laughter]

ter.]
Mr. Wadsworth. I appeal to the court of the centleman from Pennsylvania to viel

of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to yield to me a moment.

Mr. Stevens. Certainly.

Mr. Wadsworth. There is another branch of that article which needs denial. I can assure the gentleman from Pennsylvania that Humpbrey Marshall is not in the vicinity of Mount Sterling. The last I heard from him he was one hundred and seventy miles from there as the crow flies, making tracks on the here, as the crow flies, making tracks on the ackward road. The last official information from Humpbrey Marshall was that he was in Lexington, drunk, and cursing the State of Kentucky because she would not riselike "my Stevens. No doubt that is true

Mr. Wadsworth. As to the Lincoln mus lets furnished by General Nelson, they are low in the hands of the militia of Kentucky and during the whole summer they have been using them in defence of the honor of Ken uncky and the Union. I could recite numer one instances where they have done noble and effectual service. Those guns have been, presume, in a hundred fights and skirmishes and the correspondent of the Chicago Times or some malignant slanderer who has deceive im, had not the slightest foundation for th insinuation that those guns have been or wer to be turned against the Union. There is great mistake prevailing about matters in Kentucky which should be set right upon thi door. The number of soldiers from Kentuck in the United States army has been stated cor-rectly, according to the report of our Adjutan General, and I believe the number in the se General, and I believe the number in the se-cession army has been also stated correctly. I do not suppose they exceed six thousand. Mr Forsyth, the Editor of the Mobile Register while in the camp of General Bragg in Ken-tucky, asked the ordnance master of Genera Bragg how many guns he had delivered to the inhabitants of Kentucky, and he replied twenty-three hundred and a fraction, one twenty-three hundred and a fraction. half of which, he said, were lost by the desi tion of the men to whom they were del

Mr. Stevens. I desire to ask the gentlema a question about another part of that article, which I hope is false also. I guess it is, I would ask him if he supposes that if the emancipation proclamation is enforced, it will affect the condition of Kentucky with respect to the Union? I mean will it take her out of the Union?

Mr. Wadsworth. It will not take her o Mr. Wadsworth. It will not take her ou of the Union. No; by St. Paul! she canno be taken out of the Union by secession and abolition combined. [Cries of "Good!" Good!" and suppressed applause.] The gun to which that newspaper article alludes ar there, and have been used to defend us agains rebellion, and will be, if necessary, agains abolitionism. As to that proclamation, we desire and leach at it. Mr. Lincoln binsel lespise and laugh at it. Mr. Lincoln hin said that he cannot execute i ion and laws in that country, and much less an he enforce that proclamation.

Mr. Stevens. I desire now to conclude the ew remarks I have to make.

Mr. Wadsworth. I did not rise to make

nese remarks, foreign to the statement I de red to present. They were provoked from e by the gentleman's question.

Mr. Stevens. The gentleman's remarks ar

erfectly proper. I do not find fault with Mr. Wadsworth. Let me finish my state

ent about the condition of affairs in Ker Mr. Stevens. Very well; but I hope the gentleman will be brief.
Mr. Wadsworth. I will be brief. I wanthis House to understand the state of affairs in

Kentucky, and, until some pregnant facts ea be brought to disprove my statement, to rel pon it, and act upon it, and forbear the a acks which have again and again been pr ipitated upon us from that side of the Hous the ordnance master of Gen. Bragg report hat guns had been supplied to twenty-thr nundred inhabitants of Kentucky, one-half hundred inhabitants of kentucky, one-hair whom deserted with their guns. To maknowledge, twelve or fifteen hundred of the Kentuckians with Humphrey Marshall deserted him on his march out of the State and returned to their homes, when they asked to remain, utterly dis-gusted with Humphrey Marshall and the Southern Confederacy; and to-day, in my opinion, there are not five thousand per-sons, who were ones citizens of Kentucky, in the rebel army. On the contrary, if we consave any assurance that this Administration the party now in power, would make Constitution their guide in the conduct of th war, the whole population of that State would support the Government. But I must declar that the course pursued by the Administration and particularly by the radical friends of the and particularly by the radical richards of the Administration, like the gentleman from Pennsylvania, bas done more to weaken the cause of the Union in the State of Kentucky, and throughout the whole country, North and South, than all the rebel victories that have een obtained since the 21st of July, 1861 then the Union cause was stricken down Sir, the gentleman well says that we a

contending with brave and determined foes, and they never can be brought back into the fold by the policy of the gentleman. No, sir. France and England may join the United States of America, and they never can conquer the inhabitants of the South if the neroes are to be set free by the military pow f the Union and incorporated as free con unities in the Southern States. There not a man down there but what will res it, as they may well resist it by the Constitution itself; not one. Such a proclar tion as that never can be executed. Tsoldiers of Kentucky will not execute The soldiers of other States will not exec May my curse fall upon their he they do! No citizen of Kentucky will le it any countenance, not one in ten thousand, though gentlemen may stuff the ear of the Ex ecutive with the contrary story, and deceived him to the ruin of the country. The confidence of the people of Kentucky in the conservatism of the Northern messes is a greater tear to be faith in the respection and corners. ay to her faith in the restoration and perpently of the Union than anything else. They tuity of the Union than anything else. They believe in it; and they believe the time will come when, instead of the people of the North following the policy of the gentleman from Pennsylvania and adopting his sentiments and declarations, they will more and more learn to despise them and trample them under foot, as they have recently done at the ballot-box.

Mr. Stevens. I hope now the gentleman from Kentucky is satisfied, and I must claim the floor.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, 1863. Mr. Thomas offered the following resolut which was referred to the Committee on Mil ary Affairs, viz:

And then the House adjourned.

rry Affairs, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affair
natructed to inquire into the expediency of raise
rming, and equipping three brigades of the 8
alilitia, under the State Guard law, with proper
sortions of infantry, cavalry and artillery, to
xclusively under the control tof the State aut
ies, for the purpose of enforcing the laws of the x
and maintaining the supremacy of civil over the 1
ary authority in the State of Kentucky; and the
varieties report by bill or otherwise. ph, viz: whereas, William Thompson, of Metcalfe count mathan Williams, of Russell county; and Joh cockton, Noch Cresselious, and Jefferson Dicker inton country, have been confined in some mili-ison of the so-called Confederate States for n

they can be exenauged of the Commons and by the General Assembly of the Commons when the Congress be requested to pass a make. That Congress be requested to pass a make the congress of the c (Signed) JOHN A. DIX, Maj. Gen. r for citizens held in prison by the Feder nent, of similar condition. further resolved, That the Governor be r to forward a copy of this preamble and res Mr. Morrow moved to amend the resolution y inserting the name of "Nathan Buchanan," Pulaski county," which was adopted, and

The telegraph has announced that thr of our river steamers were attacked on Tues day by Wheeler's rebel cavalry, with a bat tery, at Harpeth Shoals on the Cumberland; that one of the three, with two hundred sick and wounded, was fired into, and that her men were captured and paroled; that the two thers, laden with commissary stores, were burned; and that the gunboat Sidell engaged the rebels but was captured and destroyed, he

All this seems very discreditable. If our ar

mmander being taken prisoner.

ingements were such or our want of arrange nents was such that Wheeler's Cavalry could get with their artillery to that critical pass in the Cumberland River, surely ample provision half an inch thick intended only to protect her gunners from rifle bullets. Of course ore her through and through at every fire Her capture, attacked as she was, was inevita ble. Six or seven of our boats have now been taken on the Cumberland, and others may be taken before preparations will be made to prevent such a result. Proisions for the army cannot at present be ransported from this city by railroad, and, if they cannot go up the Cumberland without meeting destruction at the hands of prowling ebels, no doubt they had better, until safe nished, be sent by water to Bowling Green and thence by rail, provided there can be any adequate protection on the river-route to Bowl ing Green and the land-route the rest of the

way to Nashville. In our opinion, the best security agains these frequent and destructive dashes of the rebel cavalry would be found in the counter dashes of the Federal cavalry if we only had a competent cavalry force ready and qualified for such enterprises. But, with a very few brilliant exceptions, the inactivity of the Federal cavalry has been a scandal to the Federal service. Their movements have not been worth half the sum paid by the Governmen

for the horses they ride. THE MEMPHIS NAVY YARD.—Several year ago the U.S. Government gave the Memphis Navy Yard upon certain conditions to that city, but we do not remember what the conlitions were. In 1854 or 1855, Memphis anxious for the construction of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, mortgaged the Navy Yard for the payment of the interest of the onds of that road. The interest was paid egularly until a little more than two years go, but nothing has been paid since.

From the breaking out of the rebellion u to the time when our forces took possession of Memphis, the Navy Yard, by the authority of Memphis and all other rebel authority, was devoted to the rebel service. For this reason it should unquestionably be confiscated, bu of course any loyal citizens, who hold interests secured by the mortgage upon it, should be duly provided for in the act of confiscation We see that the Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, has introduced a resolution upon the whole subject in the Lower House of Congress, and we shall be glad to see it acted on promptly.

But in order that Members of Congress may e able to act aright, it is probably desirable that they have some information which we fear that even the loyal members from Tennessee do not fully possess. We have been applied to for facts that we are not prepared to mmunicate. We hope, therefore, that our friends and the friends of loyalty in Memphis and elsewhere will promptly answer in letters to us or to Mr. Maynard or both, certain ques ions. It has been said that the Memphis Navy Yard, however valuable as a piece of roperty, is valueless for Navy Yard purposes or the reason that there is no water for a dock How is that? What induced the Federal Govrnment to give it up? What were the espeial modes in which it was used in the rebel ervice before the capture of Memphis by our roops? How is it used now? What are all \$3 75 per pound. Tea \$9 00@\$15 00 per the grounds, particularly specified, that the vernment would have to reclaim it or tres as property confiscated?

We shall be glad to get prompt responses to hese questions. Res General Bragg claimed to have won a reat victory at Chaplin Hills, and forthwith

treated hastily to Tennessee. More recently claimed a great victory at Murfreesbore nd fled straightway toward Tullahoma. He eems to think that great victories are only ings to run away from. We have thought it bad enough in some of

ur Generals not to follow the enemy vigorusly up after beating him. We have never ad to accuse any of them of showing him lean pairs of heels.

The Hon. Robert Mallory has introluced a bill supplementary to the act of last ession, to construct bridges over the Ohio. The intention of this upplement is to authorze the Jeffersonville and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad C/mpanies to bridge the river opposite our ci/. It was referred to the Standing Committee on Roads and Canals, of which Mr. Mallory is Chairman, and he will doubtless report it back promptly for the consideration of Congress.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

FRIDAY'S ENGAGEMENT AT MURFREESBORG HEADQUARTERS STH REGIMENT KY. VOLS., NEAR MURPREESBORO, TENN.. January 6, 1863. On Friday evening, January 2d, the 8th 1 ment Kentucky volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. R. May, being in line of battle, with the 51st Ohio on their right, and occu-pying the left bank and bluff of Stone's River, being the entire left wing of Gen. Rosecrans' being the entire left wing of Gen. Rosecrans' army, was attacked about 4 o'clock by R. Hauson's brigade, supported by the balance of Breckinridge's entire command. When the rebels had come up within a few rods of the line of the 8th Kentucky and 51st o'hio, they poured one heavy volley into their dense columns, which was closed in mass. They soon overpowered the 51st Ohio, who were compelled to fall back after the first or second fire. The 8th Kentucky being alone, fought until they were flanked on the right and left by a heavy force; many of their officers being killed and wounded the regiment was compelled to fall back, losing in killed, wounded, and missing 125 men out of 275 engaged.

The 21st Kentucky was next engaged and was compelled to fall back after losing many men, Major Dowden among the wounded.

The 35th Indiana and 99th Ohio were next engaged—all being compelled to tall back be-fore the heavy fire of very superior numbers, the rebel artillery playing upon our ranks until Gen. Yan Cleve's whole division became until Gen. Van Cleve's whole division became engaged. The division then made a general charge upon the rebel lines and repulsed them with dreadful slughter, wounding Roger Hanson, who has since died, and wounding Breckinridge, Adams, and others, and driving them from the battle-field, leaving their dead and many of their wounded in our hands, with four iceas of critillors. with four pieces of artillery. Their dead upon the field was much larger than ours, some oficers say five to our one.
Your obedient servant,

AN OFFICER.

CAIRO, Jan. 16. The ram Switzerland arrived this ev from the squadron, and brings the news of the aking of the Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas river, one hundred miles from its mouth, by the land and naval forces under McClernand the land and naval forces under McClerhand and Porter. The surrender occurred on Sunday, with all the guns, stores, ammunition, &c. We are without full particulars. Our loss is reported at 200, and the rebel loss at 500 in killed and wounded, and from 5,000 to 7,000 prisoners. These results may be modified by tull and more authentic accounts.

Washington, Jan. 16.
The following has been received at head-quarters of the army here: FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 15.

To H. W. Halleck:

The Richmond papers are boasting that Gen.
Pryor repulsed our troops near New Providence on the 9th inst. The following despatch of the 12th inst. gives the true version of the story. His attack was repulsed by our mounted rifles under Major Wheeler, and it is due to the latter and to our troops that the truth should be known, and, if you see no objections, I would be glad to have the despatch published.

The enemy crossed the Blackwater in conderable force and attempted yesterday rive in our right wing, but were repulse ofantry, cavalry, and artillery were employ he rebels, but they were repulsed by eler's Mounted Rifles. At dusk the en-Wheeler's Mounted Rings. At ansk the enemy's advance was charged upon and driven back upon his supports. At intervals through the night shells were thrown from the rebel batteries.

JOHN J. PECK,
Major-General Commanding.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1863

FEDERAL AND REBEL FINANCES-THE REBEL REMEDY-ITS PROSPECTS OF SUCCESS. -The condition of the Federal finances, and the fact that gold is no longer a currency, but is a article of merchandise, are beginning to excit the attention of thinking men among th financiers of the United States. son, Esq., of Utica, New York, has just pub lished a small monograph, in which he devel ops what he calls "new views of the currency. He thinks that "Government loans increase nation's capital to the amount of the loans The productiveness of the new capital over the annual taxes it occasions determines the should have been made to guard our boats at pecuniary benefit of the increase." From that point. The Sidell was a most inconsid- these views, and arguments growing out of

rable affair to act as a gun-boat. She was them, Mr. Johnson deduces many important artially covered with an iron sheathing about principles, for which we have not space nov A Massachusetts Bank President says that "the expansion of our currency is at this mo nothing was to be expected but that the rebel ment an alarming evil, and must be arrested urtillery even of the smallest calibre would by a strong arm or the Government may find itself, before many months, embarrassed in carrying on the war. We have too many currency makers, who are without any effect tive restraint upon the temptation to extend their operations. Gold is crowded out of circulation by a rabble of professed representa tives, of all degrees of respectability, from the Sovernment demand notes down to bank notes, postage currency, postage stamps, shir plasters, and Parker House promises of dinner not yet cooked." The only possible remed; ransportation on the Cumberland can be fur- that this Bank President sees is "for the Gov ernment with a bold hand to seize the control of the whole currency of the country as a wa neasure." He adds:

If some such plan as this could be speedily adopted, it might save the country from the financial explosion which seems to me to be in our immediate future. It would check the fearful expansion that is going ou in our pa-per currency; it would bring the currency of he country under a power competent to con rol it; it would induce gold and silver to come back and resume and maintain thei lace as a part of the circulating medium of the nation.

Another able writer says: "There has been an unnatural expansion; there must be a corresponding contraction. The standard of value has been impaired; it must be restored." The enormous rise in prices of necessary articles, without any increase in the price of labor, i an impending evil that may culminate into a fearful explosion. The remedy of this writer is for "Congress to levy a tax of one-half of one per cent per month on the circulation of any bank. This would induce ther to call in their own notes, leaving the currency to consist of Government issues." This writer says: "There can be no doubt of the power of Congress to tax the manufacturer of credit money any more than the manufact arers of broadcloth or calico.

There are thoughts in these varied plat upon which men should seriously ponder. We are nearing a volcano that may soon explode with terrific violence. It is true that Mr Boutwell is reported to have said "that the revenue from internal taxes indicates thirty millions a month, as coming from the Trea ury Department, that the customs revenu will be sixty-five millions, while the expend ures for the next year will not exceed fou hundred millions." Those who have read the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will see how his statements justify these expecta-

But if we turn from these Federal finance

o the rebel monetary condition, we might suppose that our financial state is as the Bank f Amsterdam compared with the financia status of the shin-plasters of a barber-shop good for a shave, in more senses than on The banks of Virginia have over thirty-three lions in dollars in their notes in circulation linst which stand about five millions in the y of deposits and discounts. Can any on surprised in knowing that molasses is sever loffars a gallon by the barrel in the midst of this shingling of bank notes? Wheat is \$3 7 a bulhel, family flour from \$24@25 per bar rel. Vorn is \$3 50 per bushel and corn mea \$3 50(1)\$3 75; seed oats \$3 00 per bushel Brown sugar 90@95 cents per pound. Coffee Tallow candles 90@95 cents. Salt 65@70 cents per pound. Butter very firm at \$1 25@\$1 50 per pound. Cheese \$1 25@\$1 50 per pound. Lard 70@75 cents. Apples \$20 0 @\$25 per barrel, and inferior fruit at that. rish potatoes \$3 00@\$4 00 per bushel. Sweet otatoes \$6 00@\$7 00 per bushel. Onions \$30 00@\$40 00 per barrel. We quote these figures from the market report of the Richaond Dispatch, of the 6th inst. The same number contains a report of the auction sales of Kent, Paine, & Co., which reveals in great fulness the terrible condition of the monetary affairs of the rebels, and which conclusively shows that the great treason is on its last legs unless the remarkable catholicon they are try ing to use shall be successful. The universa inflation of prices for everything in rebel dom, except labor, appalled some of the financiers among the traitors, and grave fears were expressed that irretrievable bankruptcy wa staring the rebellion in its face. But the finances of the rebels may float in a seaway that would wreck the present United | viding for the appointment of Commission States. The ingenuity of the rebels has already devised a remedy that

seems to give abounding hope to oncern. We presume that the search after one imagine that Jeff Davis's recent trip to in no case taking into the estimate the cons into the sea of ruin. We learn from rebel debt, but still there were fears and much the case. quaking in rebeldom. The chief gem in the coronal of rebel money matters did not shine, and there was consequent darkness over the land of treason. this condition of things continued grim despair settled upon the gloomy faces of the traiors. The panacea to which all eyes were turned was wildly advertised in the columns of the Southern papers. By general consent, there seemed no hope but in one great remedy. and that was hard to grasp. We allude to the guarantee of the Confederate debt by the State f Mississippi. Her own press at length took up the subject and appealed to that great financial oncern to come forward to the rescue and en- of forty locomotive power. act the part of Rothschild. The past renown of Mississippi for financial integrity, her unelemished character in the money markets of

the world, her noble struggles to maintain her ublic faith, and her remarkable but untold acrifices to keep her escutcheon stainless and oure, may fully account for the anxiety of the ebels to get the guarantee of Mississippi for the Confederate debt. Treason was sad-its finances were wild, And rebels sighed, till Mississippi "smile

The telegraph the other day informed the public that the rebels had offered, as a bribe to the West and Northwest, to give them freedor of the Mississippi river, free trade, and freeom from taxation, provided they would join he treason. We hope that the Northwest will not be in haste to close this trade on these Murireesboro has been superseded. erms. It may be that the rebels will advance in their offers and this sublime traffic should not be consummated unless, in addition to the erms now offered, the rebels agree to get Misissippi to guarantee the war debt of the States of the West and Northwest. When that glittering prize is temptingly thrown before our cople, we shall not wonder if it is too seluctive to be resisted. If Jeff Davis can be nade President of this financial scheme, and Captain Wragge, of Wilkie Collins's story of the nameless girls, can be induced to give up his aloes, scammony, and gamboge speculation, in order to act as cashier of this institu-

ion, the world may look out for astounding financial developments. And it will not be the first time that Mississippi has excited, by her monetary operations, the marvel of na-If she puts her hand to this financial blough, and other people do not look back, it ap from Mississippi financial culture. Let us

ive in hope.

We have details of news from Europe to the 24th ult., and they bring renewed ru mors of the designs of Louis Napoleon to address England and Russia again on the in ortance of peaceful intervention in Ameri affairs. We had almost resolved to abstain from further comments upon this species of news, for it assumes as various shapes as the figures in a kaleidoscope, and yet they are but changes in the position of the bits of glass, tinsel, and beads which form the spectru But there has been a recent turn which deerves some attention, as showing that public entiment in this country is probably being shaped to favor foreign mediation at some future and not distant period. To make this pable, it is necessary to refer to the language of Earl Russell in his reply to Monsieur De L'Huys, declining to entertain the latter s proposition for mediation, as there was "no round at the present moment to hope that th Federal Government would accept the proposal uggested, and a refusal from Washington at the present time would prevent any speedy enewal of the offer." The Earl also thought it would be better to watch carefully the rogress of opinion in America, and if, as ther ppears reason to hope, it may undergo any change, the three courts might then avail hemselves of such change to offer their friendly ounsel with a greater prospect than now exists of its being accepted by the two contending

parties." It is apparent from this that the serpent which would coil itself around our national complications is "scotched not killed," and may at any time make the fatal spring upon us. As Great Britain will carefully the modifications of public opinion in this country, and assume to be the sole judge of the propriety of time and place to propose to France and Russia a renewal of the mediation project, it becomes of the utmost import that we, too, should watch the driftings of the American press and see if a public opinion suitable for all the purposes of France and England, may not be manufactured for us so silently and with so little jar of the machine ry that the whole will be completed, to foreign order, before we are aware of it. The New York Tribune seems to have taken one contract of this kind, and is working away vigorously and craftily. One bolt of "medi ation" and "arbitration" shoddy, which it put forth, as a sample card we presume, on the

27th ult., is of the following pattern: If a Government notoriously free from per-tiality or from sinister impulses—that of Switz-erland, for example—were to tender to ours its good offices to bring about a reconciliation between us and the rebels, we should urge that the proposition be met frankly and cor-dially.

Mhatever its result, we should regard the Whatever its result, we should regard the proffer itself as an act of genuine kindness. Give us an intelligent, capable, upright tribunal, and we should urge that our Government should accept it and appear before it prepared to prove that the union of all our States is a geographical and political necessity; that the North cannot possibly be fighting to subjugate the South, seeing that the Government sho fights for is that which has generally secured the sway of the South; and that slavery, nothing but slavery, seeks the dissolution and overthrow of the American Republic. Only secure a capable and candid tribunal, and we should be willing to submit without fear to its arbitration.

Here is a complete surrender proposed of the dignified position which we assumed at the outset, and of the great principles which underlie the Monroe doctrine. Popular opinion in the loyal States has with great unanimity shown itself opposed to any European inter ference in the affairs of our nation or on this continent. Let but the wedge once be entered or a footbold obtained on which to stand, and we shall hereafter have to fight over again the great wars of revolution between popula liberty and the European remnants of the feudal system. We shall admit the wooder horse into our Troy and we shall dig the grave may wait years upon years for their resurre tion. If there is any one thing which we conceive to be irrevocably settled by public. opinion, it is that no mediation, arbi or intervention can be entertained while the rebellion is in arms and the unnatural treason has not been crushed. The Confederate States must be at the feet of the United States Government, prepared to submit to the authority of the laws and to acknowledge the supren acy of the National Constitution over the action of States which attempt secession. When this is achieved, we shall have no need of any foreign interference, and we can settle our own differences after our own fashion and by the glorious lights of compromise and concession which beam from every section of the Constitution of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Yeaman it was resolved by the House of Representatives on the 8th inst, that a special committee of five be appointed, with directions to report a bill pro whose power and duty shall be to attend in the districts of the country passed over by the armies of the United States during the existence of the present rebellion, and hear and this Eldorado was the real object of Jeff Da- take proof of the losses sustained by citizens vis's recent visit to Mississippi. It is not at all and caused by the presence or conduct of the ecessary for any one to assume that the sur- said armies; and also proof of the loyalty or ace vision of the matters connected with the disloyalty of persons presenting such claims, trip of the arch-rebel encompasses all that to distinguish the kind of property taken, for may be seen. No sane man supposes that war what purposes taken, and the value of that can be carried on without sinews, and let no necessarily consumed and of that wantonly; Mississippi was merely to look after war. His quential damages, but only the accual value, Confederacy, according to the Richmond and and make and return reports with the evidence, Charleston papers, was on the very brink of and their opinion upon each claim, to the financial ruin. He went for the purpose of Court of Claims in Washington; and provitrengthening the sinews of war, in plain ding that no such claim shall be paid until apterms, to save the sinking finances of rebel-dom from the fatal, the irretrievable plunge tion, though not passed as it ought to have been, was referred, and we trust it will be sources, through the tolerated columns of the finally adopted. Mr. Yeaman at all events New Orleans Picayune, that several of the deserves the thanks of the loyal sufferers in rebel States had guaranteed the Confederate | the South for his early and judicious action in

Mr. Train, the Chairman of the Comnittee on Public Buildings, made an unsuccessful attempt last week to obtain an appr priation for a day police to guard the Pre dential mansion from the repeated robberies committed by visitors. We don't see why the White House should be singled out by the honorable gentleman; why not include all the Departments, and see it something cannot be done to prevent peculation, jobbing, and extortion throughout all the ramifications of the government? If Mr. Train could carry off all the sharks and suckers that infest every avenue about Washington, he would be a train

Commodore Renshaw, it is agreed on all hands, was taken at Galveston by surprise If this is true, it was fortunate for him that he was blown up by the explosion of his ship. That blowing up saved him from living to en-

dure a worse one. The victory over our war-vessels at Galves ton by three or four old Texan steamboats without cannon looks like disgrace to the naval arm of the service-which was never dis-

graced before. The rebels claim a victory at Murfreesro! The only comment this ridiculous preension deserves is comprised in the facts that

the rebel army at Murfreesboro retreated under our fire and that the rebel commander at If the rebel troops won a victory, they certainly had a ouser way of showing it, and the

rebel authorities have a still queerer way of acknowledging it. Gen. Magruder congratulates his soldiers in Texas that they will not suffer, this & winter, from cold and frost. He may not like

nip." A Mount Sterling correspondent says that Humphrey Marshall and his men, when last seen, were "filthy and lousy." rey's vermin have a fat situation.

frost, but he and Jack are alike fond of "a

FORTHESS MONROE, Jan. 13.

The R .hmood Examiner of the 12th says:
We believe the theatre of war on a large scale is about to be transferred to North Carolina.

tirring scenes are imminent.

Kirby mith and staff arrived in Richmond on Satur ay morning from the West.

On Saturday about one hundred and fifty Yankee deserters took the oath of allegiance to the Confederate government and were discharged from prison upon their parole of honor. Among them are artisans and mechanics of various cafts, who will be useful in the government service.

various c alia, who will be useful in the government ser-ice.

Four t ousand Yankee prisoners are on their way to Richmond from Chattanooga, taken at Murfecsboro, and will reach here to-day or to-morrow. This is the only Yankee army that ca reach Richmond.

The Dispatch of the 12th says: The North Carolina papers indicate and manifest uneasiness not for Wilmington and the country east of Ral: 1, but for the safety of the capital itself.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 14, 1863.

No Southern papers have been received toay. Returns at the Medical Director's office show a remarkable exemption from sickness for this season of the year.

for this season of the year.

MURPREESBORO, January 13.

We have information that Jeff Davis has ordered Bragg to defend the line of Duck river. Eleven brigades have been ordered from Virginia to reinforce him. An officer of Morgan's cavalry, with whom I had an interview since his late raid into Kentacky, assures me that Colonel Basil Duke was not killed, but wounded; he is now at Smithville, Tenn., able to walk about his room. Our Cincinnati fire engine horses are still alive, dragging Morgan's artillery over the country.

Provost Marshal Wiles reports that rebel prisoners captured at Murfreesboro amount to over 3,500, representing 19 batteries and 145 regiments.

regiments.
The rebels say they had 65,000 men in the The army is to be reorganized by order from Washington, as follows: Thomas s command to be the 14th army corps, McCook's the 20th, and Crittenden's the 21st.

Rosecrans's command will be known as the Army of the Cumberland.

The army is again in prime condition

Army of the Cumberland.

The army is again in prime condition.

The rebel cavalry shelled Sheridan's pickets yesterday and skedaddled.

Cairo, Jan. 14.

The steamer Grampus, lying at the mouth of Wolf river, was surprised and captured by thirteen rebels, on Sunday night. The steamer was taken five miles above Memphis, and then stripped and burned.

The Memphis Bulletin thinks the expedition to White river has already reached Little Rock, having left on the 5th.

Washington, Jan. 14.

Washington, Jan. 14.

The Committee on Naval Affairs have, according to the resolution passed on Monday, commenced an inquiry into the practicability of connecting all our naval and military stations between Fortress Monroe and New Orleans by submarine telegraph cables. Offers from four firms have been received to connect all the points between Washington and New Orleans, and they are to be paid only on the successful completion and delivery to the Government of the lines in good order. In other words, they are to take the entire risk of manufacturing, shipping across the ocean, laying down, working the lines, &c.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has reported back the Missouri emancipation and bill, recommending provisions to make the numeration \$20,000,0000 instead of \$10,000.000; the bonds to bear but five per cent interest; the maximum allowance for each slave \$300, and the limit for the entire extinction of slavery laber 4 15% with receiver than 15% with receiver than 15% or with r

\$300, and the limit for the entire extinslavery July 4, 1870, with a provise that an act of emancipation shall be passed by the Legislature, and the exclusion of slavery forever thereafter from said State.

Boston, Jan. 16. The schooner Union has arrived from Port Maria, Jamaica, on the 8th ult., having on board the Captain and crew of the bark Parker from Boston for Aux Cayes, captured in Mona passage, by the Alabama. The Parker was burned. The Alabama subsequently captured the Union but let her go after giving bond for the yessel.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 14.

Mr. Bennett, of St. Louis, introduced into the House a series of joint resolutions, sustaining the President's emancipation proclamation. On the motion to refer it to the Committee on Federal Relations an exciting debate ensued, which lasted till the adjournment. which lasted till the adjournment.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

vens reported a joint resolution to provide for the immediate payment of the by the exigencies of the public service, to issue on the credit of the United States \$500,000,000

Mr. Stevens said he had learned both here and in the Senate that the main bill providing ways and means for the support of the Government would not probably be passed within two weeks. Hence this bill was introduced.

Mr. Lovejoy suggested that the resolution be amended so as to provide for the issue of \$1,000,000,000 of United States notes. The amendment was agreed to, and the joint resolution was then passed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Wright's resolution declaring the rebellion wicked and without reasonable cause; that the war was inaugurated solely for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union; the question pending on Mr. Vallandigham's amendment.

Mr. Vallandigham's amendment.

Mr. Vallandigham addressed the House, urging that the war ought not to continue. This was a war of the Yankee and the Southron, the Cavalier and the Roundhead.

be but temporary.

The Jackson Appeal of the 6th estimates the Federal loss at Vicksburg at 1,500 in killed, wounded, and missing, and places their own at 100. The latter is known to be false.

Major General Grant and staff were in Memphis; also General C. G. Hamilton and staff and General Onity and staff

and General Quinby and staff.

There was a rumor in the city that Corinth had been threatened, and that Gen. Ross division had been ordered there. Large reintorcements, says the Bulletin, are to be for-

warded to Vicksburg.

The rebel loss around Vicksburg from the shells of the gunboats and batteries is reported as five times as large as ours. It took them three days to bury their dead.

oon put a new face on affairs in that part he country. The news is contraband.

Two hundred and forty contrabands, mer

women, and children, arrived here last night from Columbus. They are to go North for

[Special despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

EVANSVILLE, Jan. 14.

Four of the prisoners brought here from Murfreesboro' escaped from the boats while lying here, and were picked up to-day by the Provost Guard. They assign as a reason for their escape that they did not desire to be sent to Vicksburg for exchange, but wanted to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and return home. They belong in Louisville. They were lodged in jail until the will of Gen. Wright, in reference to the disposition of them, be obtained.

Indianapolis, Jan. 14.

Resolutions were introduced into the Senate to-day inquiring if an amendment of the Constitution was necessary to compel Senators to keep their seats; also to abolish the office of Attorney General. In the House a bill to enforce the 13th Article of the Constitution. It provides that no negro shall ever be allowed to come into the State; that all that have come in since 1851 shall depart; and that if they

burg, state that all of the severely wounded have been sent to Paducab, Ky., and St. Louis, Mo. They state their loss of killed, wound-ed, and missing at 1,900.

ASUALTIES IN THE KENTUCKY REGIMENTS The following casualties, in addition to those already published, occurred in the Kentuck regiments at Murfreesboro:

Killed—Colonel Samuel McKee.
Company A—Georg Jones.
Company B—Sergeant Z. Collier, corporal Henry
Lynch.
Company C—Corporals Daniel Cox, Hugh Carter,
and Wm. Dye. I Wm. Dyc. leunpany H.—Sergeant M. Buster, M. Busher, cor als A. J. Hughes and B. F. Coffey, ompany K.—Green Williams, and M. A. Vanhool letal.—12

orals A. J. Hughes' and B. F. Coffey.
Company K.-Green Williams, and M. A. Vanhook.
Total—13.
Wounded—Company A—Lieutenant B. F. Powell,
lightly; corporal John Jones, severely; corporal
homas C. Griffith, severely; James Gibson and
osegh Jones, each severely.
Company B—Capian but; corporal Win. Childers,
everely; corporal Samnel Growe, slightly; corporal
hos. Pryces, severely; Thomas Smith, Lowry Jackson,
lightly; wm. Forbes, severely.
Company C—Capiain L. H. Ralston, severely; format Smith, Lowry Jackson,
country B. Compton, severely; corporal Win. Cornelly,
lightly; Wm. Forbes, severely.
Company C—Capiain L. H. Ralston, severely; format R. D. Compton, severely; corporal Wesley Tarar, slightly; Wyrie Burton, slightly; Thomas Dick,
lightly;

goant R. B. Compton, severely; Corporal Wesley Tara, slightly; Wyrie Burton, slightly; Thomas Dick, slightly; Wyrie Burton, Sightly; Thomas Dick, Company D—Lieutenant Matthew Cullin, severely; Company D—Lieutenant Matthew Cullin, severely; Sergits Cainwater slightly; Joseph Harbor, slightly; Joseph Company E—Lieut, C. J. Grimstead, severely; Sergits Gee, H. Cheek and O. C. Yates, Henry Byose, Wm. M. Barstow, Wm. Long, and A. E. Hurt, each severely; The following slightly; P. H. Baston, Fayette Hurt, Jas. M. Estes, and M. H. Watson.
Company F—Lieut, Dan. Severance, severely; Sam'l John C. Dollins, Wm. Playforth, Lewis Base, all elightly; John E. Doroughty, Reuben Delaney, John Mason, Geo. Severance, Jas. Hendrickson, Wm. Wardlow, John W. Leuch, John C. Cogfe, Jas. L. Payne, J. P. Bullard, Jas. Dishen, all severely; Company G—Corporals Alvis Herreford, J. P. Papplewell, Adrain River, Reuben Weston, J. A. Mann, John A. Sutherland, Steuben Rexvont, Sergeant Lavid Sevens, B. Riseley, Ed. Mocral Barnett Hays, Jas, Cummings, all slightly, Company H—First Lieutenant James M. Bristow and Second Lieutenant H. B. Carter, severely; L. G. Lumpler, Joseph Griffin, M. P. Pathman, Thos, Bullard, Andrew Carter, Samson Pily, Wm. Pilty, all severely; J. C. Sutherland, E. Preyor, Thos. Stockton, dl slightly. Company I-First Lieutenant Joseph Carson, Lieu

Company K.—Sergeant H. K. Nichols, J. P. A. Tick-ton, Sam. B. Watson, Chas. Lawson, John Pryor, Il soverely; Corporal Eli Wells, slightly. Total, 90. Aggregate, 103.

ELEVENTH KENTECKY VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Rillod-Company B**-G. Parsons. Company Csauc W. Embuy, Company D**-Jameos Rass. Com
nny E**-S. B. Forbs. Company F**-Segrent Andrew

Dobbos, J. Wiley Winter. Company H-O. J. Nor

M. Wounded—Adjutant J. F. Keinnard, severely. Company A.—H. W. Scott, James Mulligan, A. Sanser, Archy White, Stightly, Mortally—Corporal H. White. Severely—Geo. Chandler, W. Young. Company B. Severely—Lieutenant W. T. Ward, John addith, Sergeant Geo. White, Corporal Jesse Smith officially—Sergeant F. P. Martin. Slightly—Corporal Juliah Dobbs, A. King, A. Johnson, O. G. Gwynn, W. reenwood. wood.

pany C.-Severely—Capt, John Tyler, D. R. KeyDavid Snodgrass, Lewis Felty, S. Baugh, Jos.

A. Graves, Lewis Phelps, W. McKinney,
Ly—Var Embrey, J. McKinny, L. Greathouse,
al James Ebeny, Corporal D. Keysinger, R. Lee.

a. npany D-Severely-Russell Jones, J. W. Grubh ines, Sergeant W. Jenkins. Slightly-W. Good W. Gaines, J. Powell, W. Sherer. Missing-Jas npany E-G. W. Blair, Corporal S. B. Gonds Company E-G. W. Blair, Corporal S. B. Gonds, lightly,
Company F-Mortally-N. B. Ewing, Savorely-B.
L. Pietsen, S. P. Baugher, C. C. Moore, Stephen fringham, Corporal W. Fruclow, S. P. Vaughn, Lightly-E. Bringham, Corporal D. Grubb, M. F. Saxton, Sergeant C. A. Dunn, W. Namely.
Company G-Severly-James A. Pheips, corporal P. Dewise. Slightly-Serg't J. M. Conway, T. Hampon, J. P. Johnson, W. B. Herald.
Company H-Slightly-Lieut Columbus Neel, B. Fartebin, Serg't B. T. Humphrey, Serg't B. Nostrand, lavid Holland, A. Stobcaugh, J. F. Duvall, M. S. Lartebin, Serg't B. T. Humphrey, Serg't B. Nostrand, lavid Holland, A. Stobcaugh, J. F. Duvall, M. S. Lamp, J. L. Carnes, C. P. Donahue, Severely-Shank olomon, J. Boasley.
Company K.-Severely-Jesses Shanks, John Allen, V. P. Hill, P. K. Harper, Slightly-Corporal Anguss Lewis, Corporal J. B. Blackwel, G. B. Steward.
Commissioned officers wounded, 4; non-commissioned officers and privates wounded, 8; non-commissioned officers and privates wounded, 8; non-commissioned officers and privates killed, 7; total 92.

Magnasis.
Wounded-John Decker, bugler, badly. Washington, Jan. 15. The Secretary of the Interior has sent to Congress a letter and accompanying letters from the Indian Commissioner Mr. Dole, with a recommendation for the distribution of \$50,000 at once among the Indians of Utah, based upon facts that many of the savages are becoming restive and insubordinate, believing the Government has lost its power and ability to protect them on the one hand and beau the to content has lost its power and about to protect them on the one hand and keep them in subjection on the other. He also recommends two temporary special agencies, one to the Chippewas of Utah, the other to the Upper Missouri.

THIRD KENTUCKY CAVALRY.

Killed-Company E-John Weissel; co. K, Rober

Upper Missouri.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 14.

Gov. Olden's message was read this morning. It says the Government owes the State \$400,000. He urges the prosecution of the war for the Constitution. He thinks the patriotis consequence of errors or differences in regard to the policy of the Gøvernment. XXXVIITH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION

Washington, Jan. 16. SENATE. Mr Foster offered a resolution directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of encouraging emigration from Europe to the United States. He said there were bout a million men withdrawn from peaceful o him, that, under the circumstances, this was matter of national concern. The resolution was adopted.

The finance bill was resumed. Mr. Hooper

Mr. Roscoe Conkling asked the question whether the Secretary would be able to carry on his department under the bill.

Mr. Hooper said in his opinion he would not. He had, after consultation with the Secretary, prepared an amendment to the bill, which was read to-day, to borrow \$900,000,000 and issue bonds payable after 20 years, with not exceeding six per cent interest and principal, payable in coin or Treasury notes, payable in three years with interest not exceeding six per cent, and payable in lawful money of United States legal tender notes, the whole amount of bonds, Treasury and United States notes, not to exceed the sum of \$90,000,000. It also authorizes the desposit of coin, for which receipts are to be issued, in sums of not less than \$20, to be receivable at the custom-houses and for payment of the interest of the public debt.

After considerable debate, and without coming to a conclusion, the House adjourned

ming to a conclusion, the House adjourned

Vallandigham's amendment.

Mr. Vallandigham addressed the House, urging that the wer ought not to continue. This was a war of the Yankee and the South-ron, the Cavalier and the Roundhead.

Mr. Bingham replied, and characterized his colleague's speech as another apology for rebellion; he did not believe Vallandigham was authorized by his master, Jeff Davis, to say the Union would be restored if the armies were disbanded.

Mr. Wright pointed to Southern declarations to show that the rebels are all against remaion.

Nashville, Jan. 15.

Bragg has been superseded by Longstreet, and the latter's army corps is at Shelbyville.

Forcest is still near Harpeth Shoals.

Our fleet, under convoy of gunboats, is on the way here.

Conscripts are deserting the rebel army and fleeing to this city daily.

Mench of the micrest debate, and without coming to a conclusion, the House adjourned till Monday.

Washington, Jan. 6.

In the McDowell court to-day, Gen. Hitch cock testified relative to the forces left to protect Washington when McClellan on this subject was laid before the court. He speaks of the insufficiency of the arrangements made by McClellan for the defence of Washington, in leaving only 20,000 unorganized men, without a field battery.

These were also expected to defend Manassas Junction, and a part to go to Hooker; that when McDowell and Summer should have gone, there would be a great temptation for the enemy to turn back from the Rappahannock and sack Washington, in leaving only 20,000 unorganized troops; the enemy to turn back from the Rappahannock and sack Washington, in leaving only 20,000 unorganized troops as Junction to this city to be entirely open, except what resistance could be present-and a heavy force to move down upon Vicksburg overland, as well as by water.

Bumor has it that Helena, Ark., is also to be evacuated, but I think the evacuation is to be but temporary.

The Jackson Appeal of the 6th estimates the Eedward loss of Vicksburg et 1800 in heil. 100,000 with you. I had just obtained from the Secretary of War a statement taken, as he said, from your own returns, making 108,000 then with you and en route to you. You now say you will have but 85,000 when all en route for you shall have reached you. How

en route for you shall have reached you. How can this discrepancy of 30,000 men be accounted for?

The President then urges McClellan to strike a blow quickly, as by a delay the enemy will readily gain on you by fortifying faster than you can get reinforcements. The country will not fail to note the President's hesitation to move on an intreached enemy. The letter concludes by expressing a purpose to sustain him (McClellan) so far as in his judgment he consistently could, but says you must act.

consistently could, but says you must act. The steamer Jas. Means, laden with commissive for the army at Corinth, has returned. The battery at Cypress Bend has been defensed. numbering twenty-five hundred, encamped in the vicinity of Savannah. Fears are entertained that the train, which left Pittsburg Landing on Sunday under excort of sixteen hundred men, will be attacked and captured, as the presence of the rebels in that vicinity is unexpected.

s unexpected.

The rebels were receiving artillery for the surpose of blockading the river, and it is believed that no steamers will now be able to go up the river without the protection of the surposets. Forrest crossed the Tennessee river on his

rorest crossed the Tennessee river on his etereat at Clifton.

New York, Jan. 16.

The steamer Illinois, with New Oricans addices to the 8th of January, arrived here at 2 o'clock this P. M. The rebels were encroaching upon the Union lines in the neighborhood of Donaldsonville, but no danger was appreciated therefrom. ended therefrom.

The affair at Galveston on the 23d ha

The affair at Galveston on the 23d had caused a general gloom in the army and navy. Commodore Farragut had sent the Brooklyn, the Sciota, and half a dozen of his best ships to recapture the Harriet Lane at all hazards, and if possible to destroy the rebels on Bayou Buffalo. Nothing had been heard of this expedition at New Orleans up to the 8th.

General Banks had been in command a month, but nothing of his plans had transpired. It was known, however, that he was not idle. Most of his troops had gone to Baton Rouge.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 16 Nashville, Jan. 16.

Some of the bridges on the Louisville railroad have been destroyed. The wires between
there and Murfreesboro have been cut several

The despatches received Saturday loaded with opprobrium as the sympathizers vening contain more particulars of the disas- with rebellion or its covert aiders and ter at Galveston. The handful of Federal abettors, it is not now difficult to astroops on shore under the command of Cot. sign a proper position to those who hold Burrill seem to have fought with desperate that the ordinances of secession were virtually the foundation of a separate government; who bardle is reported to have been exceedingly invarion, and passion to a ferocity which battle is reported to have been exceedingly jugation, and passion to a ferocity which inconsiderable. The gallantry of Col. B. and | would shame our frontier savage tribes; who his men was exceedingly honorable, but it wish to wage this war for conquest and annididn't save Galveston. And we don't readily | hilation; who would overthrow the established understand why the erection of defences was institutions of the South regardless of the delayed till the last hour, when of course wrongs done to loyal inhabitants, and break nothing worthy of the name could be con- down every constitutional barrier in their structed. Surely the danger of an attack from progress; who hope to preserve the Union by Magruder's army, several thousand strong, insulting the dignity, destroying the equality, els to cut off Rosecrans' supplies and retreat, must have been understood or at least suspect- and impairing the rights of sovereign States, ed, and it is difficult to conceive why a force and who assert that this war ought never to of 300 men calmly or stolidly awaited the cease, the sword never to be sheathed, or the event without making the slightest provision | rifle to be hung upon its peaceful bracket, unin the way of breastworks until the enemy | til African slavery is exterminated by fire and was announced as already within the limits of steel from every section of the land. We the city. This looks like one of the events we might feel more despondent than we do at have so much heard of in this war, called sur- these insane exhibitions of fanatical zeal, were prises. Even the gallantry of our troops in it not that there is he fight does not, according to present appearances, make amends for the deplorable neglect of the proper precautions.

It is stated that the U.S. ship Harriet Lane was warned of the approach of the rebels by land and announced it to Col. Burrill, and also the approach by water. So then our naval forces were not altogether surprised by the ebel steamers. Com. Renshaw and the vesels under his command had an opportunity, and we presume used it, of trying their artillery upon the attacking craft. This makes the result of the naval encounter seem still more extraordinary. The conflict of the Merrimac, Monitor, Cumberland, &c., off Fortress Monroe has been considered ever since as making a new and remarkable era in the history of manner, and we have to thank him for havea-fights. But certainly this affair at Galves- ing thoroughly exposed the charlatanism of ton where regular U. S. war-vessels were met and conquered by old Texan trading-

Lane at all hazards. But she may be where the 15th inst., have arrived, and bring addithe gunboats, especially if they draw much | tional particulars of the destruction of sleammore water than she, will find it hard if not ers at the Shoals. The boats destroyed were apossible to get at her. The great defect of the Trio, Parthenia, and Charter, and the gun-Salveston is that she is extremely difficult of | boat Sidell. The boats had all been to Nashccess ever for ordinary steamers. However, we ville, and were returning with sick and woundappe that the Lane is now either in the pos- ed soldiers, but were fired upon and brought session of the United States or destroyed.

In resuming our remarks upon the de- said, did not fire a gun and made no resistance. bate which sprung up in the Lower House of Congress last week, when Mr. Stevens, of stroyed were placed on board the Imperial Pennsylvania, was interrogated by several members of our delegation as to the purposes and principles of the Republican party, we bespeak for his forced admissions, his constrained apologies, and his rabid utterances, the most careful attention of our readers. They will open up a new view of the strange nconsistencies and the stupid dogmas of those who have swerved President Lincoln from the conservative position which he promised to occupy, and which the whole country was gratified to believe he would consistently main-

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Stevens aid he had found no warrant, under the contitution, for the admission of Western Virginia as a State, but he voted for it because he did as a State, but he voted for it because he did not believe that the constitution embraced a State now in arms against the government of the Union, and he gave this as his deliberate opinion, formed after a careful examination of the laws of the United States and of nations. He said the establishment of our blockade admitted the confederates to be a belligerent power, and placed them precisely in the condition of an alien enemy with regard to their duties and obligations to our government, and he asserted that every obligation which previously existed between the loyal and disloyal States was wholly abrogated, so that the rebels could be dealt with under no pre-existing compact, be dealt with under no pre-existing compact, but simply according to the rules of war. In reply to interrogatories from Mr. Dunlap, Mr. S. gave it as his opinion that the seceding States are not still members of the Union no pre-existing compact, so heavy as at first reported. are not still members of the Union por under the laws of our government; that the ordinance of secession, backed by the armed power which made them a belligerent nation, had taken them from under those laws, and that the ordinances of secession took them out of the Union. To the further question of Mr. Dunlap how he proposed to pay officers to collect revenue in States which do not belong to the Union, Mr. S. said he would levy and collect taxes as a war measure wherever he could, upon the conquered provinces, and also sell every particle of property, real and personal, life estate and reversion, of every disloyal man, to benefit the nation in carrying on the war. He thought the nation in carrying on the war. He thought the nation in carrying on the war. He thought the nation in carrying on the war. He thought the nation in carrying on the war. He thought the nation in carrying on the war. He thought the nation in carrying on the war. He thought the nation in carrying on the war. He thought the nation in carrying on the war. He thought the nation in carrying on the war. He thought the nation in carrying on the war. He thought the nation in carrying on the war. He thought the nation in carrying on the war. He thought the nation in carrying on the war. He thought the nation in carrying on the war. He thought the nation in carrying on the war. He thought the nation in carrying on the war. He thought the nation in carrying on the war in the enemy's possession. Soon after a white flagrate to the latter was, however, received. It further appears that the reception award by Earl Russ II to Commissioner Mason at London is not such as comports with the latter was, how the course to be pursued. Adjutant Davis proceeded in a small boat and baving completed his business was about to return when he discovered the Union troops on the whart were covered the Union troops on the whart were covered the Union troops on the whart were covered the Union troops on the war find the course to seed the course to seed that a white flag odds, when it was discovered that a white flag odds, when it was discovered that a white flag odds, when it was discovered that a white flag odds, when it was discovered that upon the one part it ceased on the other. had come. While he admitted, in reply to Mr. Yeaman, that the secession of South Carolina was an act of treason and rebellion, yet, when asked whether he believed that the backing up of secession by armed force gave it any validity, he found that he was running into a dangerous logical quagmire, and, turning a sharp corner; said that so long as secession remained in force against us as a belligerent power, and until conquered, it was in fact an existing operation; he would say nothing about its legality, but it was an existing fact and we existing operation; he would say nothing about its legality, but it was an existing fact and we had no power of enforcing the laws. When Mr. Yeaman desired further to know whether these people were now citizens of the United these people were now citizens of the United States or of an independent nation, and if the latter, where we derived the right and authority to wage war against them while we taxed them for the support of that war, Mr. Stevens evaded a reply, but said something vague about their having acquired the status of believed the week of the control of the support of the control of the southern Confederacy in England form the burden of those papers.

We also learn the names of the financial against of the Southern Confederacy in England form the burden of those papers.

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We also learn the names of the financial against of the Southern Confederacy in England form the burden of those papers.

We also learn the names of the financial against of the Southern Confederacy in England form the burden of those papers. these people were now citizens of the United

argued absolved them from their allegiance. Here again Mr. Stevens escaped by indirection, implying that the crimes for which the rebels could be punished were committed before they acquired belligerent rights, though they might have been continued since that period. These admissions on the part of Mr. Stevens are very significant, as showing the reasons why the Administration has been without any fixed policy; for, while its immediate supporters and representatives do not concur in their views and are as oppposite as the poles asunder, we cannot be surprised that the Exto-morrow, or that the emancipation proclamation, which last fall was regarded by the President as unworthy of serious consideration, should, in a few short weeks afterwards, have been deemed by him the only sovereign panacea for the ailments of the country. Mr. S. ern Confederacy an independent nation, and he is prepared, in his efforts to suppress the revolution, to abrogate every constitutional provision which should govern the conduct of the war, but at the same time he would endeavor to execute the laws of the United States over insurrectionary territory and collect revenue and taxes therein as a war neasure in reference to conquered or subjugated provinces. How different is the spirit now evinced by the Chairman of the Committee patriotic feeling which seemed to animate him and nearly every other member of both Houses of Congress during the extra session of 1861, wherein they resolved, with not more than is not waged on their part with any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest

or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrow-

objects are accomplished the war ought to

ligerents. Mr. Mallory then asked him with what propriety he could speak of the confed-

erates as disloyal men when our government

cannot extend to them the reciprocal duty of protection, the failure to do which Mr. S. had

New York, Jan. 17. cease." If the few men who voted against A special to the Herald from Nashville say the resolution couched in this language were a tremendous rain storm has set in, and the river has risen over three feet in a few hours. Several bridges on the Louisville and Nash-ville Railroad have been destroyed and mail The wires between this place and Murfrees

> enemy. Vineteen deserters from various Tennesse giments came into this city to-day.
> An entire rebel regiment, numbering abou 5 miles beyond Murfreesboro.
>
> Gen. Longstreet has arrived at Shelbyville with thirteen brigades from Lee's army.
>
> Reliable information has been received from couts that efforts are being made by the reb-

and then crush him.

Gen. Longstreet will attack Rosecrans, it i said, next week, with his entire force, which is thought to be 45,000 men. Gen. Rosecrans is fully prepared for the enemy, but will not move upon him until certain expeditions effect truction of a railroad and capture For rest and his men, or drive them off.

Advices from Fortress Monroe up to yester-day state that Col. Ludlow, from City Point, says that all the commissioned officers of the United States captured after the 12th of Janu-ary will be handed over to the Governors of States when captured. He says it is highly probable that all officers captured before it a BALTIMORE, Jan. 18. From the very errors and excesses of the temporarily dominant party, a large majority of probable that all officers captured before the 12th will be released. the loyal people have been instructed to cling closer to the conservative principles of our There is a large number of the Murfreesboro

man named Buford, from Mississippi, were in

ter's sense of propriety, or with the expecta-tions of Confederate authorities at Richmond. Mason is, however, complimented for his self-

abnegation in consenting to remain at his post, notwithstanding the innocence to which

in the negotiations, looking to the construc-tion of knon-clads in England for the Souther Confederacy. He also figures as the diplomati-courier of the Richmond Government.

CAIRO, Jan. 17.

command of the rebel forces.

his practice.

constitution and to feel more confident that prisoners now at Richmond. any departure from the safe precedents and NEW YORK, Jan. 18. Richmond papers of the 16th contain tele-grams to the effect that all was quiet at Wil-mington on the 15th. All believed the Fedeteachings of the past can lead to nothing but anarchy, confusion, and bitterness of spirit. It is, perhaps, as necessary that radicalism ral fleet and land forces were en route there All non-combitants are ordered to leave. Another force of from six to ten thousand is said to be advancing toward Kingston. The steamer Columbia had run the blockade out of a should carry out its folly to the 'top of its bent" as it is for skilful surgeons to "cut beyond the wound to make a cure complete." If so, Confederate port. Another steamer had run in from Nassau with a heavy mail and a valuable assorted cargo. She reports six swift steamers freighted and about to sail from Nassau for the Confederacy.

The following appears among the documents submitted to the McDowell Court: Mr. Stevens has certainly accomplished his share of the operation in the most daring

met and conquered by old Texan tradingboats carrying no cannon and protected only
by cotton bales, marks a still newer and more
remarkable one.

It is said that Admiral Farragut has sentsome of his gunboats to recapture the Harriet
Lane at all hazards. But she may be where

DESTRUCTION OF STEAMERS ON THE CUMBERLAND.—Capt. J. H. Combs and Messrs. C. F.
Hurley, John Crane, Hugh Acay, W. Lightner, B. Atkinson, W. Croney, and the entire
crew of the steamer Trio, which was destroyed
by the rebels at the foot of Harpeth Shoals, on
Lane at all hazards. But she may be where DESTRUCTION OF STEAMERS ON THE CUMBERon the York river—mine to move directly to a point on the railroad southeast of Manassas. If you will give me satisfactory answers to the following questions I shall gladly yield my ars: First, Does not your plan in the a larger expenditure of time and money an mine? Second, Wherein is victory more tain by your plan than by mine? Third, Vherein is a victory more valuable by your lan than by mine? Fourth, In fact would it ot be less valuable in this, that it would break o great line of the enemy's command, while to by the rebel battery. The gunboat, it is In case of a disaster would not a safe retreat be more difficult by your plan and Hastings, and were permitted to depart, than by mine?
Yours truly, A. LINCOLN. but the negroes from the boats were held by

the rebels and, in some instances, shot. An NEW YORK, Jan. 17. officer named Wade, who left this city but a The following particulars of the land attack on Galvesion have not yet been published:
On the night of December 31st, a reconnoissance was made by Capt. Shreeve with twenty-five men, which resulted in the discovery month ago for Vicksburg for exchange, and a of a large rebel cavalry force in the discovery of a large rebel cavalry force in the western art of the city. It will be borne in mind that detachment of the 42d Massachusetts regi-Washington, Jan. 18.
The currenterror that payments to the army have been suspended requires correction.

Nearly 9,000,000 have been paid within the last ten days, and the payments of yesterday exceeded \$1,000,000. The payments are all made under the law passed at the last session. ent, which occupied Galveston, were sta and on a wharf in the eastern end of town— t is, the point nearest the bar. Captain eeve at once posted his discovery to Col. Burrill by a messenger, when two platoons of twenty men each, under Captains Proctor and Savage, were sent out. It was reported soon after that Captain Shreeve had been captured, The joint resolution authorizing an additional issue of United States notes only reached the President yesterday, and cannot be signed and returned to the House before Monday. but the plateons sent ou; met him and his

command failling back in good order.

About this time the Harriet Lane sent up signals which announced, 1st, the enemy approaching by water, and 2d, the enemy approaching by land. Col. Burrill, being notified of these signals, immediately turned (but his battalion, all told, numbered less than 300 men under arms), and constructed barricades of barrels, hogsheads, boards, and whatever else he could find, across the wharf, and tore up else he could find, across the whart, and tore upplanks, leaving only a narrow passage for the
retreat of his pickets. Word was soon sent in
that the enemy in large numbers were crossing the bridge, and had already taken possession of the rear of the town in strong force.

During the day the rebels brought light
pieces of artillery concealed in loads of hay
and fixed them in a warchouse about a quarand fixed them in a warehouse about a quar-ter of a mile from the wharf, and when the Harriet Lane had fairly engaged, opened fire with these pieces on the union forces. The rebels planted these guns for the purpose of obtaining an enfilading range on our men, but

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.

The Washington Intelligencer publishes eight columns of the intercepted rebel despatches, being letters introductory to Mason and Slidell. The first is a letter from Secretary Benjamin, dated September last, exagerating all rebel victories, and summing up the Federal losses to that time at 350,000.

The most invortant part of the corresponding to the corresponding

his business was about to return when he dis-covered the Union troops on the wharf were marching off. He saw them go to the street where they were at once surrounded by rebel soldiers, and by citizens. They had in fact surrendered. The Adjutant of course did not return. The rebels in addition to the prison-ers captured 30,000 rifle cartridges, five thous-and picks, and five hundred shovels. The loss of the Union land force was quite small, prob-

CONTRACTS AWARDED .- The following con tracts for army supplies were awarded yester day by Capt. Symonds:

PRIME MESS PORK.

J. B. Fenby, St. Louis, 2,000 bbls, \$13 70.
Claypool & Floyd, Louisville, 2,500 bbls, \$13 73.
Eli Johnson & Co., Cincinnati, 500 bbls, \$13 73. A. S. White & Co., Louisville, 150,000 hs, 7.75c. EACON SHOULDERS.
F. Leib, Louisville, 150,000 lbs, 5.73.
Eli Johnson & Co., Cincinnati, 50,000 lbs, 5.83c Claypool & Floyd, Louisville, 50,000 lbs, 5.84c J. Peter & Co., Louisville, 50,000 lbs, 5.85c J. B. Fenby, St. Louis, 100,000 lbs, 5.98c. Wellich, Luking, & Co., Louisville, 3,0,000 bbls, \$5 95, J. A. Thompson, Edinburg, Ind., 750 bbls, \$5 95, J. G. Wright, Madison, Ind., 1,500 bbls, \$5 95, (1,500 bbls,

Tweed & Andrews, Cincinnati, 25,000 fbs, 9c. T. M. Turlay & Co., Chicago, 50,000, 9.25c.

courier of the Richmond Government,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

The House Judiciary Committee lately made a highly important report in favor of adding a tenth Judge to the Supreme Bench, so as to provide for the wants of the Pacific coast. Should such a Judge be appointed, he would, of course, be selected by President Lincoln, and we would thus gain another representative of liberal principles in the Supreme Court. One effect of the appointment of an additional Judge would be to require threefifths instead of a majority, as it is now, to reverse the decisions of the inferior courts:

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.] [Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.] Tweed & Andrews, Cincinnati, 2,000 gallons, in halarreis, 57c. Tweed & Andrews, Cincinnati, 8,000 gallons, in half arreis, 55c. BRANDRETH'S PILLS. HEY CURE DYSPEPSIA, REDUCE, LESSEN, ANI

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Jan. 18.

A fleet of boats (twenty-five) arrived here, convoyed by two gunboats.

At Harpeth Shoals the boats Desmoines City, Science, and Freestone were fired into by the enemy, from the bluffs, with rifles. Three men on the latter were wounded.

A large mail has been received.

Boats laden with army supplies arrived on Wednesday. The rebels robbed the steamer Hastings, containing wounded, of all her provisions, and stripped the wounded men of all their clothing.

New York, Jan. 18.

A special despatch to the Sunday Mercury says the Army of the Potomac is in motion, and a battle is raging. The crossing of the Rappahannock was doubtless effected at Richard's Ford.

The special adds: From news received at Richard's Ford.

The special adds: From news received at the War Department it is thought that Gen. Burnside is by this time across the river, and the rebels are skedaddling inland. All the

army officers in Washington have left for the Note by the reporter of the Associated ress.—The foregoing is to be received with The same correspondent says the Vicksburg expedition is being rapidly organized, and McClernand will be second in command. The

forces will reach 100,000.

Memphis, Jan. 14.

Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief:
The following despatch is just received: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI, Post of Arkansas, Jan. 11.

Maj.-Gen. Grant, Commanding Department:

1 have the honor to report that the forces
under my command attacked the post of Aring or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to

COMMERCIAL

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, MONDAY, Jahuary 19. r gold were advanced to 45@46 \$ cent premium buy be buying rate declined to 43044 \$\mathref{2}\$ cent premium of the selling rate to 43050. The bankers bought mand notes at 43045 \$\mathre{2}\$ cent. There has been but ttle change in the rates for silver, the buying price maining at 25@26 P cent premium, the selling pricanging at from 20 to 35 P cent. Southern currence as advanced somewhat, our bankers buying the ne f the old banks of Tennessee at 1%@2 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent discound maring the week has been duit. One of the most remarkable shows of the age fell on Wednesday hight and Thursday last, attaining the depth of fully two feet in this latitude. The weather has become quite cold, and there is a prospect that the snow will remain upon the ground for a considerable time. The fall of snow was preceded by a general rain, which has served swell all the Western streams. Last evening them is a depth of nine feet three inches in the canal, an

he river was yet rising.
[Our quotations apply to wholesale transactions, un nd 98 B cent at 87c.

Apples, Potatozs, &c.—Sales of green apples \$250@3 50 章 bbl. We quote potatoes at \$1 75@4 80 數 bbl. Sales of onions at \$2@2 25. BUTTER AND CHEESE—Butter in demand at 15@20c

Western Reserve cheese firm at 11@11½c. Bageing and Rope.—Sales bagging at 12½@13c and rope at 7c—sales of Manilla at 15@16c. Brans.—Sales white beans at \$2@250 \$ bushel, and Beeswax, &c.—Beeswax in good demand at 30@320 nd ginseng at 60.62c. COAL-Pittsburg by the barge and boat-load held

Corros, &c.—Raw cotton is firm, with light sales of low middling to good middling at 50@00c. Batting steady at 50c. Sales of G. W. sheetings at 34c, which is an advance. Sales of cotton yarns at 37, 38, and 35c for different numbers. Sales of cotton twine nd candlewick at 75c. FLOUR AND GRAIN. - Market for flour better. ote extra brands at \$5 75@6 00, and other grade

n proportion. Wheat arrives slowly, with sales to the nills and for shipment at soc to \$1 for red and prime thite. There is a good demand for corn and oats at 3245c for ear corn in bulk and 30 to 33c for oats. Sales barley at \$1 15. f barley at \$1 15.
FEATHERS—There is a good demand at 40c.
FLAXSED—Sales at the mills at \$1 30 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bushel.
GEOCERIES.—Market remains dull. We quote Lou

iana sugar in hhds at 11%@12c1/2, yellow sugar in bbl 2½@14½c, and crushed, powdered, and granulat-dat 15@15½c. Plantation molasses held at 70@75c in bis and half bbls, and New York syrup at 50c. Coffee quiet at 31@33c for Rio. Sales of rice at 812@9c by at 15c, and city flint at 16c. We quote oak sole at 33@ 10c, hemlock 33@37c, harness 38@40c, skirting 42c, city

calf at \$25@30 % dozen, French \$25@50, green hide 6@7c, city cured 12@13c, and flint 15@16c. Немг.—Light receipts, with sales of Kentucky a 85@95 B ton. HAY-Sales of timothy at \$13@14 \$ ton as to th

note stone-coal bar iron at \$4 50@5. Ten-penny sails 5c by the hundred kegs, and 5½c at retail, and

20,550c 3 bushel, which is a decline.
Tonacco.—Liberal receipts and good demand. The sales of the week at the warehouses embraced 642 hhds against 782 hhds the previous week. We quote:

The sales of manufactured tobacco have been limit d. Kentucky is quoted at 55c to \$1 7 ib and Virginia

WOOL-Sales washed at 60@65c. FREIGHTS-Freights are plentiful and the rates a his \$1 74 100 lbs, to Henderson 25c, to Cincinnati 20c o Pittsburg 25c, to Bowling Green \$1. No shipment have been made to Nashville or Bowling Green on pri vate account, but the nominal rate is \$1.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. Shelby House Stock Market-George M. Yager. The receipts and sales of live stock at this yard dur

CATTLE—There was a moderately fair supply of cal le in the market the past week, and they were selling nearly as fast as they came in, and a good many of the sest quality were bought by Government contractors and some for the Eastern markets. Only 25 head were left over in the market unsold. The prices remai unchanged.

Hogs-The market was again well supplied with

There are none in at present.

Hogs..... Sheep.... Dows and Calves... OTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WEEK

ought reely. None were left over unsold. Hogs—Are getting scarcer but prices unchanged. SHEEP—Best are offering and sell fully 50c higher.

PRICES.

Stattle, First quality 3 25@3 50 \$100 hs gro
Fair to good 2 25@3 50 \$100 hs gro
Common and rough 1 75@2 25 \$100 hs gro
logs 3 25@3 75 \$100 hs gro
heep, common and fair. 2 56@4 00 \$1 head. OTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WEED

[From Wm. Scott & Son's Circular of the 6 ock of Rio and Santos coffee, 6th January, bags Total mats and bags ...

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET NEW YORK, Jan. 14

ages of disease."

J. J. Coox, publisher of the Banner, at Bennington, t., says: "Brandreth's Pills cured me of Dyspepsia hen every other means had failed and I was actually Principal Office 294 Canal st., Phila.
Sold by RAYMOND & TYLER, Louisville, and by
all respectable dealers. jan15 cod&cow THE CONKESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

#85 Published for the benefit and as a warning and a cartion to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Fremaric Decay, acc, supplying at the same time the means of Self-Curo. By one who has cared himself after being put to great expense through medical importion and queeker. By enclosing a post-cal importion and queeker.

SPERMATORRHEA CAN BE CURED.

TOBACCO IN CINCINNATI.

Sales of 8 hhde baf tobacco on Friday, viz: 1 at 25 1 at 25 5, 1 at 25 90, 1 at 25 90, 1 at 25 90, at 215 at 22 40, at 215 90, and 15 boxes ranging from 8t o 82 10. Receipts light.—Com.

S_T_1860_X. DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. Exha usted nature's great restorer. A

In this city, on the 13th inst., SALLIE WARD, infant laughter of James J. and Elizabath Dougherty, aged

Died, after a brief illuess, Tuesday, Decem 2, at the residence of his son-in-law, des, Esq., Danville, Ky., Hon. William of e Governor of Kentucky.

On the 14th inst., of pleurisy, R. D. Sworg, aged 43 years. OBITUARY.

in the death of this venerable man, Kentucky tone of her purest patriots and most distinguis izens. The infirmities of advancing years g since withdrawn him from active participal public affairs, but the memory of his eminent. arch, 17-2, and had almost complete his si life was prolonged far beyond the time or and the time of the man and covered the great part of a wided with many of the most important ignatized by some of the most extraor recorded in the annals of the race. He was the strangles of our Revolution. He, ilminating point and decisive crisis of an at the comparaty of Napoleon and Wellis and Burke, of Washington and Marsh of Friend of Clay and Boyle. His charact a deep impression from the great event

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., Commission Merchants AND BANKERS, 3 and 65 Beaver street and 20 Exchange Plac ROBERT L. MAITLAND, NEW YORK. WILLIAM WEIGHT. 48 dawisly

Taken up as extrays by Valentine King, at his place, on the Onkland Flankroad, in Jefferson county, Ky, four miles from the city of Louisville, two Naules, one a horse and the other a mare, both of brown color, and it hands high; appraised by me at 150 cach. Attest: JOS. CLEMENT, J. P. J. C. Jan. 12, 1863.

"Marching Along," "Glory Hallelujah," "Viva l'America," and "Gay and Happy 250th Edition of the Golden Wreath.

Price 35 cents, on receipt of which copies will but post-caid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publish FOR GRATUITOUS CIRCULATION. HAND-BOOK OF INFORMATION | 100 180 180 180 SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, &C.

THEIR RELATIVES AND HEIRS, Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, Prize Money SOMES & BROWN, Selletors of Claims, Nos. 2 Park Place, New York, & 476 Seventh street Washington, D. C. j19 de&wl

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE. LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 16, 1863. Collector's Notice.

w2 PHILIP SPEED, Collector. rat, Anzeiger, and Volksblatt copy.]

JOHN W. BARR. ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILL CONTINUE TO PRACTICE IN THE FED-eral and State Courts and give prompt attention to all business confided to him. Office on Centre street.

HAV! HAY! HAY! WE ARE MANUFACTURING A PORTABLE

For Soldiers

AT REDUCED PRICES. American Watches for Americans!

The American Watch Content give notice that they have lately issued a new style of Watch expressly, designed for Soldiers and others who desire a good watch at a moderate price. These watches are intended to displace the worthless, cheap watches of British and Swiss manufacture wich which the coun-try is flooded, and which were never expected to keep time when they were made, being refuse manufactures sent to this country because unsalable at home and used here only for jockeying and swindling purposes.

We offer to sell our Watch, which is of the Most SUBSTANTIAL MANUFACTURE, AN ACCURATE A BLE TIME-KEEPER, and in Sterling Silver cas ing pattern, at as low a price as is asked for the tra ducres and Lepines of foreign make already referred to We have named the new series of Watches Wa ELLERY, Bosten, Mass., which name will be found of the plate of every watch of this manufacture, and i one of our trade-marks.

Sold by all respectable Watch Dealers in the loyal

Wholesale orders should be addressed to ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents for the American Watch Compan its eodis2m 182 BROADWAY, N. Y.

UNITED STATES WAR CLAIM & PENSION AGENCY LOUISVILLE, KY.

N. B. Printed Blanks on hand to suit every kind of

H.W. WILKES, JR., MANUFACTURER AND DEALER No. 406 MAIN ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Leather Belting, Rubber Belting. Rubber Packing, Rubber Hose, Bolting Cloth, Wove Wire Screen, Sheet Metals and Rivets, Lacing Leather, Wires (all Kinds), Carding Machines, Card Clothing, Cotton and Wool Cards,

Time the True Test-Experience the Best Gu AN OLD STANDARD REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam Has become the most popular medicine ever put for for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Consumption.

It has stood the best of all tests—time—and has stood the period of the constant of the con as america to any other preparation in use for the above complaints, and thousands of families keep it on hand as a Standard Family Medicine. Sold generally. Price 50 cents and 51. Prepared only by REED, CUTLER, & CO., Boston, Mass. jan3 d'awawam E. WILDER, Agent, Louisville.

DR. JAMES, FORMERLY OF JAMES CALLAGO, ILL., for the treatment of the CAGO, ILL., for the treatment of the DNE ASES.

Dr. James cures old chronic, mercurial, syphility and all private diseases, without Iodich Potassia, Miccury, Arsenic, or Saroparilla, which goisson not did nor never will cure or craticate investigated or on neone syneroid discoses, but by a contralizar, the search of the Lames used in his New Orleans practice for the contralization of the contraliz

meons general discusses, but by a neutralizer, the as Dr. Janos used in his New Orleans practice last thirteen years.

SPERMATORRHEA, (Involuetary Emisbroughton by self-abuse, excess, or antained beyone canning loss of memory, invocatily, and imposes.

TARRANTS EFFERVESUENT

Seltzer Aperient. This valuable and popular Medicine has un cally received the most favorable recommen tions of the Merican Phoraseion and th Pozine as the most serious at AND SALINE APERIENT. It may be used with the best offec

Bilious and Fehrlie Blaemaes, Costive Sick Hendache, Nausen, Loss of Ap-tie, Indigestion, Ardity of the Stor-neh, Terpidity of the Liver, Neat, Elemantic Affections, System-et, Files, And all Complaints where a Gentle and Cooling Aperient or Purgative is Required.

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HOG CHOLERA The Great Remedy of the Age,

KENTUCKY AND WESTERN CLAIMS AGENCY

Washington, D. C.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A PART.
nership for the presentation of all kinds of Clarima
against the Government of the United States. They

Agricultural.

Wool Growing at the West—General Hints Thereon.—This branch of stock-growing is receiving largely increased attention throughout our Western States; partly caused by the war and increased demand for wool, consequent and partly owing to the partial failure and low price of wheat, and to the fact that pork sells low compared with former years. In this increase of sheep, as we predicted in this journal three years ago, no hindering cause has been found, and no new enering cause has been found, and no new enmy developed. The present year has been a cemarkably wet one, and yet sheep, in larger emarkably wet one, and yet sheep, in larger tumbers than ever before, have pastured the

prairie in perfect health.

Many farmers, almost unacquainted with sheep and wool growing, have invested in flocks the past summer. The coming winter may prove a dear "experience school" to them, and cause them to wish their money back

In sheep growing, there are three distinct sources of profit sought, viz: increase of number by natural propagation, growth of increase n size and weight, and annual product of wool. The lattening of sheep for mutton exlusively constitutes a branch of business by tapif

clasively constitutes a branch of business by itself.

The three objects above noted are the chief aim of Western sheep growers. The ewe used in breeding should possess, as nearly as possible, the points of excellence desired in the official points of the property of the dam be strong, bealthy, and a good breeder. Prairie storms are exceedingly severe on lambs, and they require good shelter, dry under foot. Those farmers who have discarded swine for sheep should bear in mind that a hog-reeve and shepherd are quite separate occupations. The hog, though native of a warm climate, will thrive if well fed without shelter; the sheep will suffer far more, and its increase frequently perish. The ewe, healthy, well fed, and sheltered, will generally realize the fond hopes of the shepherd for increase. Growth afterward is natural, easy, and rapid. Good health is necessary, which requires dry pastures and proper food—subjects for study not easily exhausted. The annual product of wood depends much upon the health of the sheep, both for strength and beauty of fibre, and also weight of fleece. The three sources of increase above named closely looked after, and there will be small chance of failure in making wool or sheep growing a remunerative branch of Western closely looked after, and there will be shad-chance of failure in making wool or sheep growing a remunerative branch of Western husbandry. We have the summer range without limit, and winter forage superior and more abundant than any other portion of the earth visited by us. Let it no longer be said the prairies are unsuited to the production of sheep and wool.—Cleveland Wool Grower.

SIRUP FROM THE CHINESE SUGAR-CANE.-A SIRUP FROM THE CHINESE SUGAR-CARE.—A convention of growers of the Chinese sugarcane was held at Rockford, Ill., from the 3d to the 6th of December last. One hundred and fifty persons were in attendance, belonging mostly to Illinois, though Indiana, Iowa, and Wisconsin were represented. Discussions were had in regard to the modes of cultivating the cane, the varities to be preferred, the modes of manufacturing the sirup, sugar, &c. These discussions, as reported by the Prairie Farmer, are very interesting, and show that the production of sirup from the Chinese sugar-cane has already become a very important business in several of the Western States. According to the statements of numerous exhibitors of to the statements of numerous exhibitors of samples of sirup, it can be produced at a cost of from eight to fifteen cents per gallon. The committee appointed to examine sirup and sagar made a report from which we take the

sagar made a report in which we take the following paragraph:

"From the good samples they set aside the first among those exhibited; as a matter of course there are among this lot some of superior excellence and purity, this lot some of superior excellence and purity, but they are so numerous that your committee concluded to designate no one as worthy the claim of superior excellence. Certain it is that, judging from the samples, great advancements have been made within the past year in the manufacture of sirups; and with the necessary care and attention to the subject of manufacture, as brought before the convention, will enable almost any one to manufacture a very palatable article. How far it will be racticable to manufacture for sale and ex-port, every one should be his own judge." The committee make favorable mention of

several samples of sugar that were exhibited.

The Committee on Seed say: "In the selection of seed, special regard should be had to the question of its purity or freedom from amalgamation with other plants (especially with broom-corn) which tend to its deteriora-The production from the yellow Im-e, or African cane, has more frequently sited in crystallization than any others s variety is also greatly desired on account of its habit of early maturing. Of the different kinds of Chinese cane known in this country, the committee infer, from all the information before them, that neither the smallest, earliest varieties, nor yet the largest and later sorts, but a medium between these two extremes, is most desirable."

A resolution was subsequently adopted by the convention, stating that there are but three kinds of cane which should be cultivated in this country, viz., the Chinese (sorghum) having black seeds, the African (imphee), and the Otaheitan, lately introduced.

Boston Cultivator.

MIXED CROPS .- Any kind of vegetables, as Mixed Crops.—Any kind of vegetables, as beans, peas, or vetches, if sown in conjunction with some kinds of grain, spring rye, barley, or oats, will yield a far more abundant crop than if the two were sown separately. It has long been known that leguminons plants, when sown among grain on a soil which is so dry that they could not have produced a crop planted by themselves, will yield well with an apparent diminution of the crop of grain. Thus, according to the experience of a majority of agriculturist, wheat, intermingled with rye, may succeed on land which cannot be made to bear wheat alone; and, when sown in this way, the wheat crops are when sown in this way, the wheat crops are iner than they would be in places where they an be cultivated without any other grain. This admixture of wheat and rye also succeeds

This admixture of wheat and rye also succeeds when sown upon wheat stubble, where every one knows from experience that wheat will not thrive alone, even when the soil is otherwise perfectly adapted to its growth. Experience likewise confirms the hypothesis that by means of some intermediate crop of some other nature, that true proportion of the elementary substances which are suitable to one species of grain may be re-established. Wheat sown after barley does not thrive well, unless the soil was so excessively rich that it needed the preliminary crop to render it suitable for

the soil was so excessively rich that it needed the preliminary crop to render it suitable for wheat. Bye sown after rye succeeds better, but even then the produce in grain is considerably diminished.

But if a crop of those plants, which belong to the class diadelphia, as peas, beans, or clover, be interposed, then the second crop of any variety of grain will turn out well; and if the peas, beans, or clover, are cut while green or peas, beans, or clover, are cut while green, or if the second cutting of the clover be ploughed in, there is every probability that the second crop of grain will surpass the first.

Thace's Principles Agriculture.

Theer's Principles Agriculture.

A Productive Dairy.—We have more than once had occasion to notice the products of the dairy farm of the Hon. Z. Pratt, of Prattsville, Greene county, N. Y. We have received a copy of a statement, farnished by him for the Transactions of the State Agricultural Society, comprising the statistics of the farm for the year 1862, from which it appears that the number of cows kept was sixty-four; that the average quantity of milk for each cow, for two gallons, or eight wine quarts; that the average quantity of butter for each cow, for the season, was 223 pounds; that the average quantity of milk required for a pound of butter was 19 7-10 pounds, or about 10 quarts; that they can be come to day. He was escorted to Faneuil Hall, which was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. The Hall was decorated for the occasion, the panels of the galleries bearing the names of cities and battles made fannous by his deeds. When Gen. Butler entered the Hall he was enthusiastically greeted by the waving of handkerchiefs and cheers. Major Lincoln introduced Gen. Butler, and alluded to the rebels having offered \$50,000 for his head. Immense applause followed this introduction. General Butler spoke with great feeling, and said when the Government said the word he was ready to go North, South, East, or West. In his judgment we have exhausted conciliation, and there should be no peace, nor could there be, until the rebels were content to receive it as a part of the Union.

The War Department was introducing free labor at the South, whereby labor. Cotton could be raised at a profit for less than ten cents per pound.

Gen. Butler onclosed to the rebels was ready to go North, South, East, or West. In his judgment we have exhausted conciliation, and there should be no peace, nor could there be, until the rebels were content to receive it as a part of the Union.

The War Department was introducing free labor at the South, whereby labor. Cotton could be raised at a profit for less than ten cents per pound.

Gen. Butl ed a net income for the year, after deducting 7 per cent interest on the investment (\$10,000), of \$1,526 77.—Boston Cultivator.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

The Post has the following special:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

Our blockading fleet has just captured some very important despatches from Jeff Davis and his Secretary of State to Mason, Slidell, and others in Europe. These despatches give many important facts in regard to the condition of the rebels. They give the strongest statements of the desperate straits to which the rebel leaders are reduced, and show that unless they can quickly get relief, either from Europe or by dividing the free States and paralyzing the efforts of the Government, they must give up their bad cause for lost. These despatches arrived here yesterday. They were put up in a tin box loaded with lead at one end, so as to sink quickly in an emergency, but our sailors were too quick.

The Passaic and Montauk, at Beaulort, are all well. The former was not disabled. Professional men are highly pleased with the seascional men are highly pleased with the seafoing qualities of the new Monitors, and see for improved except a further strengthening of the sections.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

The Passaic and Montauk, at Beaulort, are all well. The former was not disabled. Professional men are highly pleased with the seafoing qualities of the new Monitors, and see for improved except a further strengthening of the sections.

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NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

The iron-clad battery, W. E. Hawkin, Capt. Rodgers, left the Navy Yard Saturday on her Gibcial trial trip, under the auspices of the Government. She steamed up the river as far as the palisades, making over seven knots on strengthening of the sections.

The iron-clad battery, W. E. Hawkin, Capt. Rodgers, left the Navy Yard Saturday on her ficial trip. The interpretation of the sections.

New York, Jan. 12.

CASUALTIES IN THE LEGION. EADQ'BS LOUISVILLE LEGION 5TH KY. VOL. INF., CAMP NEAR MURPREESBORO, Jan. 8, 1863. I herewith send you for publication a list of killed counded, and missing, in the late battle near Mur reesboro of this regiment:

Lieut.-Col. William W. Berry, commanding regi-ment, wounded in the wrist. Major John L. Treanor, wounded in foot and thigh and taken nixonor.

COMPANY A.

Lieut. Thomas Foreman, commanding.

Wounded—First Serg't James F. Cullen, in knee;
serg't Paul Clinton, in thigh; Corporal Benj. D. Edsill, in arm; Robert Coggrove, wounded and taken
prisoner; Wm. W. Cassaday, in leg; Robert Johnson,
in hand; Thomas Lofters, in hip; Jeremiah McCormack, in hip; Patrick Vale, in hip.
Patrick Carney,
taken prisoner.

Killed-John W. Sutton. Wounded-Jos. Conan, in arm; Jas. Noonan, in arm; Jex. Millen, in leg; Wm. Stewart, in hip; Thomas durray, hand; John Metz, hip. Missing - Robert Beatty, Peter Sutton, Wm. Redicka, Captain Asaph H. Speed, commanding

Killed-Henry Miller and Mike Conley.
Wounded-Capt. Asaph H. Speed, in abdomen; Color ergeant William Shaw, in audomen; Corporal John rown, in thigh; Thomas Sly, the arm; Jacob Barber, hand; John Cronin, in neck; Lewis Sergeaut, in and.

Lieutenant J. E. Miller, commanding Lieutenant J. E. Mfiler, commanding.

Cilled—Sergeant Elijah Tansill, Corporal Bryan
ew, Corporal Patrick Burke, Arthur Graham, Geo.

eiter, and Courad Brauner.

Founted—Dayid Ward, in the stomach; Austin D.
eeney, both thighs; Patrick Gilligan, in the leg;

nj. Patrick, in both legs; John McCormack, in the
gh; John Mannion, in knee; Michael Keenan, in
; Francis M. Tucker, in face and leg; Sabustian
ils, in leg; James Ponelly, in shoulder.

Killed-Corporal Adam Newkirk, John Gottschauck Killed Corporal Anna Section 18 (1997) (George Beaumeister: Wounded-First Lieut, Frank Dissell, in abdomen; Sergeant Fred, Kneener, in foot; Corporal Barnhardt Seimer, in shoulder; Jacob Arent, in foot; Barnhardt Kiel, in ankle: Fhilip Schonlin, in ade. Kiel, in ankle: Jenith Scholl, Washing Panideen Kauere.

Wonsied-First Lieut, Wm. H. Powell, in shoulder; Oliver H. Johnson, in leg; Albert H. Laycock, in neck; Andrew J. Smith, in leg; John Stratton, in leg Wm. Snapp, in both legs, since died.

Missing-James H. Hughes, Matthew Mutchler, Jno. M. Werley; Jacob Munger, taken prisoner.

COMPANY G. COMPANY G.

Capt. John M. Huston, commanding.

Killed—Corporal John Lacy and Michael Pallon.

Wounded—Martin Brophy, in hand; Francis Shaffer, in back; Benj. Conklin, in leg; August Depoir, lineck; Dan'l Dunn, in thigh; Thos. Ferrar, in shoulder; Thos. White, in leg; corporal Walter Lacy, in thigh; corporal Wm. Shoemaker, in thigh; coporal Chas. Anderson, in thigh.

Missing—Thos. Burks.

Capt. Charles L. Thomasson, commanding.

Kilied—Corporals Wm. Summers and Jas. McDonald.
Wörneled—Corporal John Hoffman, in hand; Squire
Cable, in hand; Antone Bessinger, in arm; Charles
Fleckhammer, in shoulder; Wm. Factor, in hip; Geo.
Halterbeum, in thigh, dangerously; Frederick Jones, in ankie; Frank Kleispie, in part unknown; Thomas
McNickeil, in arm; Wm. Shourer, in thigh; Andrew
H. Ward, in wrist; Jas. P. Williams, in arm.
Missing—Harrison Summers and Fred. Brunor.

Capt. Alex. B. Ferguson, commanding.

Killed—Capt. Alex. B. Ferguson and Corporal John
Moore. COMPANY H.

ounded—Wm. Carter, in hips; Henry Hailman, i ; Thomas Johnson, in arm; Herman Schroder, i COMPANY K.

COMPANY K.

Capt. John P. Hurley, commanding.

Wounded—Liout. John D. Sheppard, in left breast;
Corporal Theodore Moneypenny, in leg; Corporal Elisha Chandler, in leg; Thomas Egan, in bip; James R.
Carter, in both legs; Michael Connor, in arm; John
J. Gately, in head and Jack; Wm H. Ross, in back;
Michael Higgins, in thigh.

Missing—John A. Dunahoe, deserted from cowardice;
Thomas J. Craddock.

RECAPITULATION.
Killed, 19; Wounded, 81; Missing, 26; Total, 125.
ED. W. JOHNSTONE,
Adjutant Louisville Legion, 5th Ky. Vol. Inf.

JEFF DAVIS'S PROCLAMATION AND BRAGG'S ORDER—A COUNTERBLAST FROM GEN. ROSE-CRANS.—On the 11th of December, 1862, Gen. Bragg published the following order:

Bragg published the following order:

Headquarters Army of Tennessee, Murpressed Dec. 11, 1862.

General: In your letter of the 4th inst., you express your abhorrence of the system of harrassing and arresting non-combatants. In a previous letter, I have intimated my entire concurrence in these views, and nothing shall swerve me from a faithful observance of a policy which is dictated by every proper sentiment. I am credibly informed, however, that on the very day on which your communication. ment. I am credibly informed, however, that on the very day on which your communication was written, a number of citizens of Tennessee, charged only with political offences or proclivities, were arrested and imprisoned in the penitentiary at Nashville. It is of little moment to me whether this was done by your immediate order or by your subordinates, for whose conduct you are responsible, and I hereby notify you that I shall enforce rigid and unyielding retaliation against the commissioned officers who may fall into my hands until this violation of good faith shall be corrected in deeds as well as words.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, BRAXTON BRAGG, General Commanding.

Major-Gen. Rosecrans, Commanding U. S. es, Nashville, Tenn.

forces, Nashville, Tenn.

Now the impudence of this order can be properly estimated only when we consider the fact that for more than one year the most respectable citizens of this State, some of them old soldiers in the campaigns of Gen. Jackson numbering more than two hundred, have been confined in the loathsome jails of Tuscaloosa, not for the commission of any crime, but solely because they remained loyal to the Union when their incarcerators turned traitors. Hundreds of others were confined, on the same charge, in the jails of Mobile, Richmond, and Madison. These facts have been announced to the world repeatedly, and we announce them

son. These facts have been announced to the world repeatedly, and we announce them again only because it is an extraordinary occasion. In view of these facts, the order of Bragg's, given at the head of this article, is the climax of impudence and audacity.

But again: On the 23d of December, 1862, Jeff Davis issued a retaliatory proclamation against General Butler, in which he declared that that officer was a felon, and that "no commissioned officer of the United States, taken captive, should be released on parole, before exchange, until Butler should have met the punishment due to his crime." The reasons assigned for this step are a strange tissue of exaggerations, falsehoods, and absurdities. Now, what shall be done with such enemies, who are so lofty in words and so base in action? The question has been most admirably answered in the following order of General Rosecrans:

answered in the following order of General Rosecrans:

Headquarters Dep't of the Cumberland, Mustreesboro, January 6, 1863.

General Order, No.—

The General Commanding is pained to inform the commissioned officers of the Confederate army taken prisoners by the forces under his command, that, owing to the barbarous measures announced by President Davis in his recent proclamation denying paroles to our officers, he will be obliged to treat them in like manner. It is a matter of regret to him that the rigor appears to be necessary; he trusts that such remonstrances as may be made in the name of Justice, humanity, and civilization will reach the Confederate authorities as will induce them to pursue a different course, and thereby enable them to accord to their officers their privileges, which he is always pleased to extend to brave men, even though fighting for a cause which he considers hostile to our nation and disastrous to human freedom.

By command of GEN. ROSECRANS.

C. Goddard, A. A. A. G.

In accordance with the preceding order, the Confederate officers taken prisoners at the battle of Stone's river, the other day, and who had been released here on parole, with the freedom of the city, until an exchange could be effected, were the other day sent off to Alton, Illinois, to be kept in close confinement. The prisoners went away, doubtless, wasting back many a hearty curse upon the head of that thorough-bred brute, Bragg.

Restler head as a service of the confinement of the city of the confinement. The prisoners went away, doubtless, wasting back many a hearty curse upon the head of that thorough-bred brute, Bragg.

Restler head as a service was upon the head of that thorough-bred brute, Bragg.

Gen. Butler concluded by presenting to the Mayor an elegant Confederate flag, taken from the City Hall at New Orleans. This flag he gave to Boston, not as a trophy, but as a memento of the evils of secession.

A public dinner was tendered to Gen. Butler, but he declined it.

Washington, Jan. 12.

The Passaic and Montank, at Beaufort, are all well. The former was not disabled. Professional men are highly pleased with the seagoing qualities of the new Monitors, and see nothing to be improved except a further strengthening of the sections.

New York, Jan. 13.

STAFFORD COURTHOUSE, Jan. 11. A force of rebel cavalry, supposed to be lampton's command, has been hovering on Hampton's command, has been hovering on our right flank for some days. Our cavalry pickets at Stafford's store were fired upon and two men killed. Our scouts have been fired upon repeatedly, and one of them died to-day from injuries received in this way. Presuming that this cavalry was supported by a larger force, Col. Tenruge went out night before last with a force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, advancing by different roads. He reached Catlett's station yesterday, where he encountered and drove a company of from 50 to 70 Cattett's station yesterday, where he encountered and drove a company of from 50 to 70 rebel cavalry. He ascertained satisfactorily that there is no rebel force except roving bands of cavalry on this side of the Rappahannock. His cavalry marched 80 and his infantry about 60 miles, returning last evening.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 12.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 12.

Late last night Gen. Curtis received despatches from Col. Crabb, commanding and Springfield, that the rebels were repulsed at every advance on that place and that we hold Our loss is 17 killed, and the number wound-

ed is not known. We buried 35 rebels, and many more were taken off the field. They left a large number wounded on our hands. There was but little of the town destroyed, od that was done by our troops.

OFF MOUTH OF YAZOO RIVER, Jan 3, }

OFF MOUTH OF LAZOO RIVER, 3an 3, VIA CAIRO, Jan. 11. S
The expedition against Vicksburg was attack by the enemy was repulsed by our gunboats. The Yazoo is abandoned as a base of ions, the enemy being impregnable in int. There has been no fighting since used up.— Doctor you've done all you could do, but I'm just going up. boats. The enemy being impregnable in the front. There has been no fighting since last Monday. Nothing has been heard of Banks or Far-

agut. Gen. McClernand arrived here on Thurs Gen. McClernand arrived here on Thursday night, and the army is now on transports at Milliken's Bend.

No further developments have been made of the movements of Gens. Pemberton and Price at Vicksburg. The enemy was to the number of 6,000 men, 160 guns in their batteries, besides their field artillery.

Our losses in the Yazoo will amount to 2,500 or 3,000. The loss of the enemy is unknown. It has been raining here incessantly for the past thirty-six hours, causing a heavy rise in the Mississippi.

the Mississippi.

At a council of war held on board the Tigress, General McClernand's headquarters, on Sanday, at which Commodore Porter, Gens. Sherman and McClernand, and other officers Sherman and McClernand, and other officers were present, it was determined that it would be folly to make any further attack on Vicksburg with the present force; that the enemy received their reinforcements too rapidly, and that there was no prospect of our side receiving reinforcements; therefore it was deemed expedient to abandon the attack. The following day both fleets got under way. There was no proceed for the grupous and they were unable no coal for the gunboats, and they were unable to raise steam. There was a flood in the river at the time. There was a flood in the river at the time. The transports took the gunboat in tow and moved slowly along. The advance arrived here last evening, and met coal going down. There was considerable excitement : the mouth of the Arkansas. The ram routenaste mouth of the Arkansas. The ram routenaste is down the river, and the gunboats and rams are waiting for her.

Washington, Jan. 42.

The following despatch has been received at

headquarters here:

St. Louis, Jan. 11.

I have good news from Springfield. Our troops have repulsed the rebels, and we hold the place. The rebels are retreating. I have three columns moving towards them. The troops, including the enrolled militia, behaved nobly.

(Signal) (Signed) S. R. CURTIS, Maj. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 12.

The Richmond Enquirer of to-day contains Vicksburg, Jan. 8.

J. H. Seddon, Secretary of War:

From the latest information, I am satisfied

that the enemy's transports have gone up the river. There are only seven gunboats between the mouth of the river and Milliken's Bend. Vicksburg is daily growing stronger. We in-PEMBERTON. Lieutenant-General.

Charleston, Jan. 11.—Late advices from San Antonia, Texas, state that the express from Brownsville had brought information that 4,000 French transports have landed at Matamoras and taken possession of the city.

The Viscoirie soldiers in the hospitals are

been reluilt.

The Virginia soldiers in the hospitals are suffering for want of clothing and blankets, while those from other States are supplied. The Enquirer calls on the men and women of Virginia to Carrier the second Virginia to furnish the necessary articles. FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 12.

gunboat Merrimac, now lying under the guns of Fort Darling, having gone below the block-ade cannot return on account of the low At Newbern on Wednesday there were fifty-five Yankee transports. The force there includes the commands of three Maj.-Generals, which gives a force of 55,000. There is a

attack is meditated on Wilmington and Goldsboro.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 12. HARRISBURS, PA., Jan. 12.

A resolution was presented in the Senate this afternoon stating that in consequence of numerous inflammatory articles having lately appeared, and that danger of violence was to be apprehended in the election of U. S. Senator, the Senate adjourned on Wednesday morning. The resolution passed the first reading by a strict party vote, and was laid over till to-morrow morning. Should it pass previous to 12 o'clock, an election can't take place and the position remains vacant for one

place, and the position remains vacant for one year. Great excitement prevails. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12. Sam Francisco, Jan. 12.
Resolutions indorsing the emancipation proclamation, after an extended debate, were passed—eight Senators and eleven Assembly men opposing them.
The coinage at the branch mint at San Francisco, for the past year, amounted to the sum of \$18,000,000.

sum of \$18,000,000. New York, Jan. 13. A naval officer states, from information in his possession, that he believes the pirate Ala-bama has gone or will go to the Eastern Hem-

isphere.
Com. Semmes is known to have contempla ted a cruise on the coasts of Africa and South-

A Fort Monroe correspondent states that the rebels are suffering seriously by the destruction of the railroad at Goldsboro.

They have sent numbers of negroes to repair the track protected by a large force under Gen. Evans.

Gen. Foster has been heavily reinforced and is determined to keep railroad communication severed between Richmond and the Gulf States. It is generally conceded that the large fleet at Newbern is designed for the capture of

fleet at Newbern is designed for the capacity.

Wilmington.

The Herald publishes a series of resolutions which it says were adopted unanimously by the Republican members of the Senate.

First. States that the only course to preserve the national existence is a vigorous expression of the war.

Second. The President should be aided by the Cabinet, agreeing with him in the policy and the principles of this state of things. We, the people, do not believe it exists, therefore changes should be made to secure this unity. Third. The Cabinet should be exclusively composed of statesmen, who give cordial, resolute, and unwavering support to the princicles and the purposes first stated.

Fourth. It is unwise and unsafe to commit the direction, conduct, and execution of any military operation or separate command or

military operation or separate command or enterprise to any who is not a cordial believer and supporter of the principles and the pur-poses above stated.

Here follows the names of twenty-six Sena-

Here follows the names of twenty-six Senators.

The resolutions were presented by a committe of nine to the President, and await the action of the Executive.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

Richmond papers of Friday are at hand.

The Dispatch says that the only force Gen. Carter had to contend with in his recent raid into East Tennessee was one hundred and twenty men at Carter's Depot.

A gentleman from Vicksburg informs the Petersburg Express that the troops at Vicksburg have the utmost confidence in their leaders, and the latter feel amply able to resist any attack.

ers, and the latter leer surply toole attack.

The Dispatch has the following: "General Bragg left Murfreesboro because the whole country was exhausted of supplies for man and beast. At Tullahoma supplies are ample, water good, and the topography of the country more favorable to a successful defence than at aimost any other point in Middle Tennessee."

at almost any other point in Middle Tennessee."

The Vicksburg Whig, of the 27th ult., claims that every advance of the enemy, has been promptly and effectually repulsed. The Whig says the most signal success was obtained at Willow Bayou, when 2,800 rebei soldiers engaged and whipped 8,000 Federals; killing 200, capturing 300 prisoners, and five stand of colors. The Federals made three desperate charges, in each of which they were repulsed. The Whig says: "On the third charge our men opened a deadly volley upon them, with such stinging effect that the Yankees fell back in disorder and confusion, when our men leaped over their breastworks and charged the enemy capturing five stand of colors, and routing them completely. Lewis Miller, Sergeant, co. E; wound in left side, sight.

Gullin, co. —

Gullin, Sight.

W. A. Plumer, co. K.; left leg.

Solomon Pervis, co. K.; left hand shattered.

Jos. Hollingshead, co. H; left thigh, severe.

Samuel J. Crofferd, co. K.; left shoulder.

T. J. M. Smith, co. H; right leg, severe, and flesh

wound in left leg.

Wm. Christian, co. F; cheek, slight.

J. H. Low, co. A; left hand, slight.

Geo, Collins, co. A; right thigh, seight.

Reuben Jones, co. K; right thigh, severe.

Patrick Rion, co. K; bone in left arm fractured.

Julius F. Hay, co. D; contusion right arm by shell.

F. L. Briggs, co. I; left ankle, severe.

Frank Brockman, co. E; contusion of head by musket ball, slight.

John Herrington, co. F; severe wound over right eye.

Joshua Glover, co. I; contusion from grape-shot on

"The enemy was signally defeated; and after they had retired, a flag of truce was sent in, asking permission to bury their dead."

The Dispatch says this was a most glorious and decisive victory, fought, as it was, by a force of one rebel to three Federals. force of one rebel to three Federals.

The National Intelligencer has another caustic editorial, the reverse of complimentary to our military authorities. That paper insinuates that there seems wanting a plan of a campaign for the Army of the Potomac, and gravely expresses its gratification that the "Onward to Richmond" cry, which so perturbed the Government until McClellan had been displaced for inactivity, has entirely ceased to disturb the equanimity of the Administration.

This very remarkable poem was dis-JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 12.

A bill passed making Treasury notes postal currency, receivable for taxes for a period of ributed on the first day of the year by the carriers of the Louisville Journal: two years.

Springfield, Jan. 12. THE OLD SERGEANT. W. A. Richardson was elected Senator to-day. The vote stood—Richardson 66, Gov. Yates 37. The carrier cannot sing to-day the ballads
With which he used to go,
Rhyming the grand-rounds of the happy New-Years
That are now beneath the snew:

And the song is his, but not so with the story; For the story, you must know. Was told in prose to As-vistant-Surgeon Austin, By a soldier of shiloh;

But the singer feels it will bester suit the ballad, If all should deem it right, To sing the story as if what it speaks of Had happened but last night:

Come a little nearer, Dector -Thank you! let n

"Feel my pulse, sir, if you want to, but it is no use t

try."
"Never say that," said the surgeon, as he smothered down a sigh,
"It will never do, old comrade, for a soldier to say

What you say will make no difference, Doctor, when

"I have got my marching orders and am ready now to

I've this very night been back there—on the old field of Shiloh!

"You may think it all delusion—all the sickness of the brain—it you do you are mistaken, and mistaken to my pain; For upon my dying honor, as I hope to live again, I have just been back to Shiioh and all over it again!

"This is all that I remember; the last time the Lighter came, And the lights had all been lowered, and the noises much the same.

He had not been gone five minutes before something called my name—
"ORDERIY-SERGEANT-ROBERT-BURTON!"—just that way it called my name.

"Then I thought, who could have called me so dis-tinctly and so low— It can't be the Lighter, surely, he could not have

spoken so, And I tried to answer, 'Here sir!' but I couldn't make

For I couldn't move a muscle, and I couldn't make it

"Then I thought, it's all a nightmare—all a humbug and a bore! It is just another grapevine, and it won't come any more; But it came, sir, notwithstanding, just the same words as before

REDERLY-SERGEANT-ROBERT-BURTON!' more distinct ly than before!

That is all that I remember till a sudden burst

had I stood beside the River, where we stood that

And the same old palpitation came again with all i

power, and I heard a bugle sounding as from Heaven or a

Tower; And the same mysterious Voice said: 'Itis—the elev-enth hour! Priberly Sergeant—Robert Burton—et is the elev-enth hour!

'Doctor Austin!—what day is this?"—"It is Wednesday night, you knew;"
"Yes! To-morrow will be New Year's, and a right good tina below!
"What time is it, Doctor Austin!"—"Nearly twelve:"—"Then don't you go!
Can it be that all this happened—all this—not an hour

"There was where the gunboats opened on the dark, rebellious host, And where Webster semicircled his last guns upon the coast—

or else their ghost-nd the same old transport came and took me over-or its ghost!

"And the whole field lay before me, all deserted far and wide—
There was where they fell on Prentiss—there McCler-nand met the tide;
There was whore stern Sherman rallied, and where Hurlbut's heroes died— Lower down, where Wallace charged them, and kept charging till he died!

of the cannic kin-There was where did Nelson thundered and where Rousseau There are the them to breakfast,' and we all There was where the grapeshot took me just as we be-gan to win.

dead.
To the Heaven of the heavens lifted up its mighty head!
Till the Stars and Stripes of Heaven all seemed waving from its head!

And, behold, as I approached it with a rapt and day

I advanced—that sentry, Doctor, was Elijah Ballan

First of all to fall on Monday, after we had formed the

line!"
WELCOME! MY OLD SERGEANT, WELCOME! WELCOME BY
THAT COUNTERSION!"
"And he pointed to the scar there under this old cloak
of mine!

"And the next thing I remember, you were sitting there, and I—Doctor! it is hard to leave you—Hark! God bless you all! Good bye!
Doctor! please to give my musket and my knapsack, whea I die,

To my son-my son that's coming-he won't get her till I die! "Tell him his old father blessed him as he never did

And to carry that old musket—Hark! a knockis at the

Jasper Hutchison, co. A-appointed Sergeant-Main the army before he fel; Sergeant Botts, co. A; W. Smith, private, co. B; Nicholas Korrell, co. hu Jones, co. F.

W. G. Holden, co. C; shot through calf of left le

houlder.
Reuben Hamer, First Sergeant, co. D; wound severe
David Evans, co. K; left ankle.
J. R. Postarr; wounded in both legs.
John Wilson, co. D; wounded in temple.
James McKec, co. D; wounded in the hand.
Lewis Miller, Sergeant, co. E; wound in left side

F. A. Black, co. I; left elbow, by a mus

go; octor, did you say I fainted?—bat it couldn't have For as sure as I'm a sergeant and was wounded at Shiloh.

New York, Jan. 13.

A special despatch of the 12th from the Headquarters of the Army states that a full brigade of the enemy, previously visible upon the hills directly south of Sumner's headquarters, For the same awful and portentous shadow That overcast the earth, And smote the land inst year with desolation, Still darkens every hearth. and the carrier hears Beethoven's mighty death were, yesterday, after the storm of Saturday, indiscoverable. During the forenoon, tents lay upon the ground, and smouldering camp fires indicated that the enemy had left their march Come up from every mart, And he hears and feels it breathing in his bosom, And beating in his heart. And to-day, like a scarred and weather beaten Again he comes along, To tell the story of the Old Year's struggles, In another New Year's song.

position early before day.

Later in the day wagons came and gathered the tents and moved off upon the telegraph road southward. New tents were observed to-day between south and 30 degrees west of south but no increase of camp fires observed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, } Headquarters Army of the Potomac, January 13. }
Gov. Letcher, in response to a requisition by President Davis, has by proclamation called out the militia in the counties bordering on the North Carolina line to aid in repelling any invasion in that direction. They are to rendezvous at Petersburg. A camp of instruction is to be established there.

The Tredegar Iron Works advertise for 500 negroes for the ensuing year, to be employed By Robert Burton, who was brought up on the Adam. With his death-wound in his side; And who told the story to the Assistant-Surgeon On the same night that he died:

take the cup!
Draw your chair up—draw it closer—just another little sup!—
May be you may think I'm better, but I'm pretty well used up. negroes for the ensuing year, to be employed at the blast furnaces and at the coal mines on at the blast furnaces and at the coal mines on the James river.

The Whig says the Murfreesboro prisoners are to be sent to Richmond, the Yankee Gov-ernment having refused to receive them un-less their officers are also paroled. The latter, some two hundred in number, will be held in confinement in accordance with the President's proclamation until Gen. Butler shall have been delivered up for purishment, and the man redelivered up for punishment and the men re-tained until the abolition magnates consent to

"Doctor, what has been the matter?" "You were very faint they say; You must try to get to sleep now." "Doctor, have I been away?" "No, my venerable comrade." "Doctor, will you please to stay?
There is something I must tell you, and you won't have long to stay! NASHVILLE, Jan. 13.
The Confederates have destroyed the steamer
Charter, sixteen miles down the river, loaded
with commissary and quartermaster's stores, and captured sixteen men.

Five hundred of Wheeler's rebel cavalry, with a section of a battery, are encamped on Hardin pike, twelve miles from here. Gen. Mitchell ordered Stanley to pursue them. There has been skirmishing all day, and the nemy are retreating toward Harpeth Shoals.

CAIRO, Jan. 13.

Passengers from Memphis report that Porter's squadron had arrived at the mouth of White river, and that part of it commenced o ascend that stream, accompanied by a heavy and force under Gen. McClernand. Gen. Grant had arrived at Memphis.
Holly Springs is reported almost consumed.
The railroad there is torn up and the rails brought to Memphis.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.

The Bulletin of this city publishes a letter from the blockading squadron off Charleston, dated the 4th, announcing the capture of a rebel boat with a Major and important de-

spatches for Europe.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13.

At noon to-day the Senate and House met in joint session, and upon the first ballot Hon. Chas. R. Buckolen was elected United States senator in place of David Wilmot by two PORTLAND, ME., Jan. 13.

A special despatch from Augusta says the Hon. L. M. Morrill was elected United States Senator to-day by a vote in the House of 95 against 44, and in the Senate by a vote of 25

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Jan. 13. A very mournful catastrophe occurred at Harpersville, Broome county, yesterday. A pleasure party, consisting of thirty-seven ladies and gentlemen, were skating on a pond in that vicinity, when the ice gave way and twenty-seven of them were drowned.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

A special despatch says that letters from Illinois state that the rebels are liberal in their offers to the West of free navigation, free trade, and freedom from taxation if she will join the South. trade, and freedom from taxation if she will join the South.

The West as yet replies to this by sending 30,000 of her choicest sons to open the navigation of the Mississippi by force of arms.

Members of Congress from West of the Wabash declared yesterday and to-day that a ship canal between the great Lakes and the Mississippi is a political as well as a millitary necessity.

cessity.

They insist on it that there is a deep-laid, wide-spread scheme to detach the Northwest from the Union, and that it may succeed unless provision is made for getting the grain of the valley to the seaboard at rates of transpor-tation that shall not eat up its value.

On the 8th inst., by Rev. C. L. Daubert, at St. Paul' (German) church, Mr. Charles L. Guepner, of Alle gheny City, Pa., and Miss Bettie Daubert, of Louis ville, Ky.

On the 9th inst. G. D. PRENTICE, son of Dr. W. A. d Elizabeth Hundley, aged 3 years and 3 months On Saturday evening, Jan. 3d, at his residence ne helbyville, Ky., Col. E. C. PAYNE, in the 70th year In this city, on Morday, Jan. 12, HENRY DIERKEI

On the Sth inst., Willie Hoop, in his 18th year was accidentally shot and killed by one of his schoo nates, at St. Mary's College, near Lebanon, Ky. In this city, on the morning of the 13th, CLARA laughter of Henry and Mary Faxon, aged 4 years.

It becomes my painful duty to record the death of Mrs. Mattic Canlo, wife of William Craig, Jr., who leparted this life on the 6th inst. at 4 o'clock in the norming, at her home in Stanford, Kentucky.

On the 13th inst., Johns C., infant son of A. C. and knale Harig, aged three years and six months.

In this city, on the morning of the 13th inst., after brief illness, JERE. BOYLE, son of Robert A. and Margaret A. Watts, aged two years, three months, and nineteen days.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye wroduces a color not to be distinguished from nature— warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair fife. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns "As he grasped my hand, I shuddered — thinking only of the Grave—
But he smiled and pointed upwards, with a bright and bloodless glaive—
"THAT'S THE WAY, SIB, TO "HEADQUARTERS—"WHAT HEADQUARTERS!" "OF THE BRAVE!"
"But the great Tower?"—"THAT WAS BUILDED OF THE GREAT DEEDS OF THE BRAVE! ne. GEAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Soli by all Druggiste, &c.

23 The Genuiue is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHE-LOB on the four sides of each box.

FACTORY No. St. Barclay Street, New York.

(Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond street. june 3 w13 LOUISTILES, KY., Jan. 14, 1863. }

COL. LUDLOW, OF GEN. DIX'S STAFF, has lately returned from City Point, having accomplished an exchange of prisoners. Among others he includes all that were captured in Kentucky and Tennessee previous to the 10th of December, 1862. All officers and soldiers betonging to the 5th Kentucky Cavalry (that have not resigned) who were captured and have not received notice of their exchange are hereby notified that they must at once report themselves at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and join their regiment, otherwise they will be reported as describers and punished.

D. R. HAGGARD.

j14 di&wi NOTICE.

When the Surgeon gave the heir-son the old Ser-geant's last advice—
And his musket and his knapsack — how the fire flashed in his eyes!—
He is on the march this morning and will march on till he dies—
He will save this bleeding country or will fight until he dies! REGIMENT.—Lieut. Frank A. Black sends the Cincinnati Commercial a partial list of the casualties of the 23d Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, up to the evening of the ninth day before Murfreesboro. As near as he could learn there were forty wounded and nine or ten killed:

KILLED.

Jasper Hutchison, co. A appointed Sergeant Major in the army before he fell; Sergeant Betts.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

THE GROVER & BAKER

Sewing Machine

EVERYWHERE TRIUMPHANT.

ncluding every State Fair at which it has been exhib

Inchine has taken the First Premium at e GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., 5 Masonic Temple, Louisv Hall Lamps for Coal Oil. A LARGE assortment of Bracket, Side, and Hang ing Lamps for Halls and Kitchen use at d9 j&b&w WM. SKENE & CO.'8, Bullitt st.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPABILLA, HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED BOSE WASH

HELMBOLD'S **GENUINE PREPARATIO**

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" CompoundFluidExtractBuchu, A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY For diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the watery or calcareous depositions and all unnatura-enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflam-mation, and is good for

Men, Women, or Children.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

For weakness arising from excesses, habits of dissiprtion, early indiscretions or abuse, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power, Loss of memory, Difficulty of breathing, Trembling, Horror of disease, Dimness of vision, Pain in the back, Flushing of the body, Horror of disease,
Dinness of vision,
Hot Hand's,
Dryness of the skin,
Universal lassitude of the
muscular system,
These

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this edicine invariably removes, soon follows Impotence, Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, In one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed y those direful diseases. INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The Records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bea ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with

Organic Weakness Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Invariably does.

Females --- Females --- Females OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CON

In many affections peculiar to fem THE EXTRACT BUCHU Is unequalled by any other remedy, as in chlorosis, retention, irregularity, painfulness or suppression customary vacuations, ulcerated or scirrhous state the uterus, leucorrhoa or whites, sterility, and for complaints incident to the sex, whether arising frindiscretion, habits of dissipation, or in the decil or change of life. See symptoms above.

No Family should be without it,

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant med cine for unpleasant or dangerous diseases. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IMPROVED ROSE WASH **CURES SECRET DISEASES**

Perhaps After Marriage.

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu For all affections and diseases of the urinary organs, whether existing in

Male or Female,

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD! FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH. SYPHILIS.

This is an affection of the Blood and attacks exual organs, linings of the nose, ears, throat, spipe, and other mucuous surfaces, making its ap ance in the form of nicers. Helmbold's Extract saparilla purifies the blood and removes all scaly tions of the skin, giving to the complexion a clear healthy color. It being prepared expressly for class of complaints, its blood-purifying propertie

asses as recommended.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicines—certificates of cures, from eight to twenty years' standing, with names known to science and fame.

For medical properties of Buchu see Dispensary of the United Stytes.

See Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the practice of aboveic. or half a dozen of each for \$2.50 which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases if directions are dhered to. Delivered to any address securely packed rom observation. Describe symptoms in all communications. Cures guarteed. Advice gratis.

AFFIDAVIT. Personally appeared before me, an Alderman, ity of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who, bein worn, doth say his preparations contain no na o mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are Sworn and subscribed before me this 2d day of N ember, 1854. WM. P. HIBBERD, Alderman, Ninth st., above Race, Phila. Address letters for information in confidence to

Depot 104 South Tenth st. below Chestnut, Phila. Seware of Counterfelts and Unprincipled Dealers. Helmbold's Genuine Preparations, Helmbold's Genuine Extract Buchu, Helmbold's Genuine Extract Sarsaparilla, Helmbold's Genuine Improved Rose Wash.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist,

88 Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Ask for delmbold's. Take no other. Cut out this advertise-nent and send for it, and avoid imposition and expos-Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Brass Hand Lamps.

A LARGE assortment of Brass Hand Lamps for sale at d9 j&b&w WM. SKENE & OO.'S, Bullitt st. 9 jåbåw WM. SKENE & CO.'S, Bullitt at.

COTTON MOPS-50 dozen for sale by GARDNER & CO.

about 5 feet 11 inches high, of consistent of the aways. One of the aways. One of the about 5 feet 11 inches high, of consistent of the built, and weights about 150 list. The bound of Frankin county. North Alabama-is about 10 feet 9 inches high, 35 years old, very black, having two scars above his left eye, one close to the eye and to other in the odge of the hair, and weights about 13 feet of the consistent of the consistent of the built of the consistent o RUNAWAYS.
TWO NEGRO MEN WERE RECENTL'
committed to the j-il of Hardin county as run
aways. One of them calls himself TOM, an
says he belongs to Gen. Pillow, of Arkansse-'
5 feet 11 inches high, of copper color, slende
and weighs about 150 libs. The other calls him

little work; it is an invaluable companion. TH!
RULES FOR PRESERVING HEALTH AND IN
STRUCTIONS FOR OBTAINING FURLOUGHE
RND DISCHARGES are worth an hundred-field in
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Taken Up.

By Anthony Miller, flying on Pond creek, 17 miles south of Louisville, a BROWN MARKE MULE, shod, and 5 years old next ferron Dec. 25, 1-65. WM. SCOTT, J. P. J. C. d30 wt INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE

IT IS NOT A DYE, age or disease. All instantaneous dues are compo-lusar caustic, destroying the vitality and beaut-ne hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. He cause the composition of the compo

Luxuriant Beauty, promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradi an ruff, and imparts health and pleasantness tead. It has stood the test of time, being the orighair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in Each by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold be respectable dealers, or can be procured by them o ommercial agent, D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, Iwo sizes, 50 cents and \$1.

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THE HANNIBAL AND ST.JOSEPH RAILER
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price of these bonds is from 40 to 50 per cent below
which affords an extraordinary opportunity to bu
of the Company's lands desired very much below

male, now have the full benefit of th ND EFFICIENT REMEDIES which

want to circulate. Cooperation in this f mutual advantage to all. to or address JOSIAH HUNT,

Land Commissioner, Hannibal, Missouri. THERE ARE CONFINED IN THE JAIL of Warren county, Kentucky, as runnway slaves—DICK, says he belongs to Brown Frost, of Williamson county, Tennessee; is 3 feet inches high, 20 years old, black, and will weigh about mds.

, belonging to Wm. Norworthy, of Montgome-aty, Tennessee; a cout 5 feet 6 inches high, 46 ld, black, and will weigh about 189 pounds.

belonging to Levi Garrett, of Marshall county, see, 6 feet high, 25 years old, copper color, and eigh about 125 pounds. GEM, belonging to samuel ranse country. Tennessee; he is about 17 years old, black, and will weigh about 135 pounds.

NED, belonging to Wm. Pepper, of Bedford country. Tennessee; he is about 6 feet high, black, 23 years old, and will weigh about 140, pounds.

FELIX, belonging to James Boxdell, of Bedford country. Tennessee; he is about 22 years old, near 6 feet high, black, and will weigh about 150 pounds.

BILLY, belonging to Nancy Ray, of Fayetteville, Tennessee; he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, 22 years old, black, and will weigh about 160 pounds.

FRANK, belonging to Henry or Newton Kimble, of Davidson country. Tennessee; he is about 5 feet 4 inches high, 22 years old, black, and will weigh about 150 pounds. ISAAC LOVE, Jailer.

years old, black, and will weigh about 100 or 100 pounds.

MARTIN, belonging to James S. Gaines, of Suminer country, Tennessee; he is near 6 feet high, black, 25 or 30 years old, and will weigh about 150 or 160 pounds.

MARTIHA, says she is free but has no papers to show; from McMinnville, Tennessee; she is about 50 pounds.

To years old, black, and will weigh about 150 pounds.

CLOBA, says she is free, but has no papers; asys she is from Murfreesboro'. Tennessee; 5 feet 5 inches high, 35 years old, black, and will weigh about 100 pounds.

RACHA SL, says she is free, but has no papers; asys she is from Murfreesboro'. Tennessee; 5 feet 5 inches high, 35 years old, black, and will weigh about 100 pounds.

Start old, black, and will weigh about 100 pounds.

Start old, black, and will weigh about 100 pounds.

Start old, black, and will weigh about 5 feet 3 inches high, bright muitto, 25 or 25 years old, and NOTICE. RACHAEL, says she is free, but has no papers; says she is from Nashville, Tennessee; she is about 5 feet 3 inches high, bright muiatto, 25 or 25 years old, and will weigh about 120 pounds.

MARANDA, says she is free, but has no papers; she says she is from Murfreesboro', Tennessee; she is about 5 feet 3 inches high, 35 years old, black, and will weigh about 140 pounds.

JIM, belonging to James Strong, of Giles county, Tennessee; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, 20 years old, black, and will weigh about 150 pounds.

pounds.

STEPHEN, belonging to Wm. Finger, of Warren county, Tonnessee; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high. 9 years old, copper color, and will weigh about 15 gounds.

NED, says he belongs to Wm. Stricklan, of Tipps county, Mississippi, near Ripley; he is about 20 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, black, and will weigh about 45 younds. high, 27 years old, copper color, and will weigh about John's, belonging to Lucian Jackson, of Franklin zounty, Alabama; he is about 17 years old, 3 feet high, black, and will weigh about 120 pounds.

LEWIS, belonging to James Hines, of Limestone county, Alabama; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, 20 years old, copper color, and will weigh about 136 nounds.

pounds.

DAVID, says he belongs to Ben. Bags, of Alabama, is miles below Florence; he is about 6 feets inches high, 27 years old, slightly copper color, and will weigh about 160 pounds.

All the above named negroes are in the jail of Warren county, Kentucky, and if no owner comes for them they will be dealt with according to law.

Jailer of Warren county. Ky.

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF HART county, on the 26th of October, 1882, as a runa-way slave, a boy calling himself Wilkliam A. Hunley, of Couleville; is about it years old, 5 feet 2 inches high; reighs about 120 pounds; has a spot of gray hair on WILLIAM KNIGHT, J. H. C.

From the sub-criber, a NECIRO BOY, 21 years
of age (young-looking for his age), and about 4
feet 5 inches high. He was seen last in Louisville with Gen. Buell's army passing by the
name of John Irving. I will pay \$100 for his delivery
ome or in juil in any part of this Xtate so. I may get
lim again.
d50 w48 High Grove, Sponcer co., Ky.

COMMITTED TO JAIL IN BURlington, Boone county, Ky., on Saturday,
the 20th inst., TWO RUNAWAY NEand BOB.
Sam is very black, about 40 years of age, nearly 6
feet high, rather spare, weighe about 165 or 160 pounds,
wears a mustache and small goates on his chin. He
had on when committed white jeans pantaloons,
checked calico or gingham army shirt, and army
shoes, Calls himself Sam Sanders, and speaks cautionsly.

not marked, 6 years old; valued a. 320 by M. M. Reangh, Justice of the Peace in and for said count foresaid.

M. N. REAUGH, J. P. J. C. Nov. 19, 1862. [d23 w2*] (Magistrate's costs \$3 50.)

A MAN OF A THOUSAND

RAN AWAY.

he United States or Canadas, by patients communi-ating their symptoms by letter. Business corres-sondence strictly confidential.

Ber Dr. L. Soffice is still located as established, un-ter the name of DR. LA CROTX. ler the name of DR. LA CROIX 850 To insure safety to all letters, simply address "THE LA CROIX MEDICAL INSTITUTE," s4 dawtf No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y Committed to Monroe County, Ky., Jail On the lith of November, a negro boy, about 5 feet high, copper color, aged about 17 or 16; asys he belongs near Murfreesboro, Taon. If not claimed within six months, he will be sold according to law to pay expenses.

MARTIN BALLEY, J. M. C.

Tompkinsville, Ky., Nov. 19—d5&w@m

FIVE NEGRO MEN, SUPPOSED TO BE runaways, have been committed to the juil of Hardin county between the ist and id days of November, 1962—
A negro man, calling himself SAM STEVENSON, and says he belongs to James Stevenson, of Williamson, Tenn. He is about 3 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of dark complexion, weights about 160 pounds, about 30 years of age, rather heavy built, and has a small sear in his left temple. et high, weighs about 160 pounds, dark com-about 23 years old, and has two smail sca s in

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